

# The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XIII. NO. 241.

LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## OFFICIALS ARE NOTIFIED

About Putting the Tariff Act Into Operation.

## LITTLE TROUBLE EXPECTED.

The Collectors Have Been Instructed to Change From the Old Law to the New on Trustworthy Information.

Washington, July 23.—The treasury officials have made preparations to put the tariff act into operation immediately on its signature by the president. Copies of the bill have been sent to customs officers throughout the country in anticipation of its passage and it is expected that all will have reached their destination by the time the bill becomes a law. Collectors also have been instructed to make the change from the old law to the new upon receipt of trustworthy information, official or otherwise, that the bill has received the president's approval. Little trouble is anticipated in formulating regulations governing its application.

### ALLISON GIVES NOTICE

Of a Protracted Session of the Senate to Secure a Vote.

Washington, July 23.—Shortly before the senate adjourned Senator Allison, in charge of the tariff, made a strong effort to have a time fixed for the final vote on the tariff conference report. Failing in this Mr. Allison gave notice that the session would be protracted with a view to securing votes.

It was the first definite move the majority made toward bringing the debate to a close. Mr. Allison's first proposition was for a vote at 5 p. m., but this was objected to by Mr. Pettigrew (Ark.). Then he proposed a vote some time before adjournment, which was objected to by Mr. Morgan.

The suggestion of Saturday at 1 p. m. met with like objection from Mr. Morgan. The Alabama senator explained his last objection by stating that he thought all debate on the report would be exhausted before then, so that it was needless to make an agreement in advance. Finding that there was no disposition to reach an agreement, Mr. Allison finally gave notice that hereafter, while the report was pending, he would not adjourn at 5 o'clock without a yea and nay vote.

The debate on the report was participated in by Senators Chilton (Tex.), Jones (Ark.), and Pettigrew (S. D.), in opposition, while Mr. Aldrich took frequent occasion to defend the report against the criticism of these senators.

The credentials of the new senator from Tennessee, Thomas B. Turley, who succeeds the late Senator Harris, were presented to the senate by his associate, Mr. Bates. Mr. Turley was then taken to the desk where the oath was duly administered. On the desk to which he was assigned on the Democratic side was a superb bouquet of carnations.

Mr. Tillman offered a resolution discharging the committee on contingent expenses from further consideration of the resolution for an investigation of alleged senatorial sugar speculation. Before anything could be said Mr. Jones of Nevada presented a report from the committee on the same resolution.

Mr. Tillman was quickly on his feet asking that the report be read. He did not want it sidetracked by any parliamentary device and he wished to secure a direct vote on the resolution.

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.), a member of the committee, suggested that the resolution would go to the calendar and be reached in its proper order.

Mr. Tillman insisted on having it read.

Mr. Gallinger objecting, the presiding officer held that a single objection was sufficient to prevent the reading. Then Mr. Tillman moved that the report be read. On a viva voce the motion was lost and went to the calendar.

Mr. Allison asked that the tariff conference report be taken, but was met with several measures which friends desired to hurry through.

Mr. Allison would not yield and Mr. Allen finally made an issue by moving to take up the bill for a nonpartisan commission to inquire into questions affecting agriculture and labor. The motion was lost and without further delay the consideration of the tariff was proceeded with.

Aimed at Sensational Journalism. Washington, July 3.—The report of the committee to which was referred the Tillman resolution providing for an investigation into sugar stock speculation by some senators was submitted. In conclusion the committee recommended that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, saying that the time has come when the senate should emphatically declare by its action that it will not be accessory to attacks upon itself or members from irresponsible sources. Investigation of any charge affecting the integrity of the senate or its members should not at any time be undertaken unless such charge be definite and made by some known and responsible person not engaged professionally in sensational journalism.

President's Vacation. Washington, July 23.—President McKinley will leave Washington next Wednesday for his summer vacation on Lake Champlain, provided congress adjourns in time to permit it. He will proceed directly to Plattsburg on the west side of the lake, not stopping at any intermediate point if it is possible to avoid so doing. It is the intention of the president to have all official announcements of executive action taken while he is on his vacation made through the regular machinery at Washington, his purpose being to secure relief from the cares of business as far as possible.

Kinley will leave Washington next Wednesday for his summer vacation on Lake Champlain, provided congress adjourns in time to permit it. He will proceed directly to Plattsburg on the west side of the lake, not stopping at any intermediate point if it is possible to avoid so doing. It is the intention of the president to have all official announcements of executive action taken while he is on his vacation made through the regular machinery at Washington, his purpose being to secure relief from the cares of business as far as possible.

Washington, July 23.—The president informed Senator Thurston and other members of the Nebraska delegation that he would not issue any proclamation inviting foreign countries to participate in the Omaha exposition, but the secretary of state will issue a circular supplementing one previously sent out in which foreign countries will be asked and invited to take part in this celebration. This is a measure which will give the exposition official status.

Heavy Purchase of Bear Stamp. Washington, July 23.—There has been a heavy run on collectors of interest revenue in all of the larger cities of the country by brewers who are purchasing bear stamps in large quantities at the 7½ cents discount allowed under existing law, in anticipation of the final passage of the tariff bill, which repeals the discount now allowed.

Washington Notes. The president named John A. Leiden as postmaster at St. Louis, Mo.

Congressman M. Forsaker was appointed United States marshal for New Mexico. Senator Carter from the committee on territories reported favorably a joint resolution authorizing the construction of toll roads in Alaska.

The insult offered to the az of Portugal by a party of students in southern California on the fourth of July is not expected to lead to any complications.

The Mexican government will render all the aid possible to the commissioners of the United States in their investigation to determine whether the seals on the island of Guadalupe are the same as those which bred on the Frihyleff archipelago.

Americans in Cuba Armed. Havana, July 23.—Mr. Brice, United States consul in Matanzas, has armed the consulate in consequence of threats of a demonstration against Americans made by some of the ultra-Conservatives in that place. Consul Brice does not believe the threats will be carried into execution, but in view of the present state of feeling openly expressed by many Spaniards, he deems precautions necessary.

Salisbury Was Offended. London, July 23.—From sources of the highest authority it is learned that while Lord Salisbury is not at all pleased with the tenor of the communication from the American government about the Bering sea troubles, he is not disposed to take the matter too seriously, and will couch his reply in firm but polite diplomatic language.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations for July 23, New York.

Beef—Family, 30¢ 00/210 00; extra meat, 27¢ 00/210 00; packed, 28¢ 00/210 00. Out meat—Picked bellies, 14¢ 75/14¢; picked shoulders, 14¢ 00/14¢; picked hams, 24¢ 00/24¢. Lard—Western steam, 14¢ 35/14¢. Pork—Old mess, 22¢ 20/22¢ 50.

Butter—Western dairy, 11¢ 15/11¢; creamery, 11¢ 30/11¢; do factory, 11¢ 30/11¢. Cheese—Blue large, 8¢ 40/8¢; small, 7¢ 20/7¢; part sharp, 8¢ 00/8¢; full sharp, 24¢ 00/24¢. Eggs—Fresh and Pennsylvania, 12¢ 12 1/2/12¢; western fresh, 10¢ 12 1/2/10¢.

Wheat—37¢ 40. Corn—31¢ 40. Rye—35¢ 40. Oats—22¢.

Pittsburg. Cattle—Choice, 44¢ 00/44¢ 80; good, 44¢ 00/44¢ 40; fair, 43¢ 00/43¢ 10; cows, 43¢ 00/43¢ 75; heifers, 43¢ 00/43¢ 40; steers and cows, 42¢ 00/42¢ 50; heifers, 42¢ 00/42¢ 20.

Hogs—Prime light, 14¢ 25/14¢ 25; common to fair Yorkers and mediums, 14¢ 00/14¢ 00; heavy, 13¢ 00/13¢ 00; rough, 12¢ 50/12¢ 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, 42¢ 00/42¢ 00; lambs, 44¢ 00/44¢ 25. Cattle—Steers, 43¢ 75/43¢ 50; heifers, 43¢ 00/43¢ 00; cows and bulls, 42¢ 00/42¢ 00.

Cincinnati. Wheat—No. 2 red, old, 74¢. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 28¢. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 21¢. Rye—35¢. Lard—43¢ 00. Bulk meats—44¢ 50/44¢ 50. Bacon—45¢ 00/45¢ 00. Cattle—42¢ 25/42¢ 25. Hogs—22¢ 00/22¢ 00. Sheep—42¢ 00/42¢ 00. Lambs—43¢ 75/43¢ 25.

Buffalo. Cattle—Top steers, 44¢ 00/44¢ 25; common to good, 43¢ 25/43¢ 00. Hogs—Yorkers and pigs, 14¢ 25/14¢ 25; medium and heavy, 13¢ 00/13¢ 00. Sheep and Lambs—Spring lambs, 45¢ 25/45¢ 25; heavy weight sheep, 44¢ 10/44¢ 10. Calves—Veals, 44¢ 50/44¢ 75.

Baltimore. Butter—Fancy creamery, 16¢. Eggs—Fresh, 10¢.

Tellico. Wheat—78¢. Corn—37¢.

## USED HIS WINCHESTER.

Superintendent of a Mine Keeps Strikers at Bay.

## RATCHFORD AT FAIRMOUNT.

The Mine Property Is Guarded by Deputy Sheriff, as Operators Feared an Outbreak—News of Strike at Various Points.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 23.—Armed deputy sheriffs of the county now guard the Hitz mine at Kings, three miles above here on the Tygart valley river. The sheriff was called there there as the operators feared an outbreak, but no arrests were made. The drivers at the mine joined the strikers as the result of the efforts of Crawford Temple, a Monongah miner, who, since joining the union, has proved as efficient a missionary as the organization could desire.

The operators secured new drivers in an hour and at noon over half of the miners came out. Then the second lot of drivers threw up their positions and some of the men began shouting the miners, who were forced to leave their work and who had assembled in front of the mine.

Roll Hite, the superintendent, soon had his faithful Winchester in his hands, and three shots quenched the enthusiasm of all the strikers but one, who made at Hite with a pick, but he was driven off at the point of a revolver.

The operators, however, feared another outbreak, and called on the county officials for aid. Organizers are there now and they say all the men will join the strikers, but Hite stated that all, or most of them, would be at work soon.

"At our conference," said President Ratchford, "it was decided to give the Fairmont district more attention, as we feel confident that the miners can be gotten out. I speak at Monongah during the afternoon and at Fairmont at night."

NEWS FROM PITTSBURGH.

Miners in the Coke Region Will Not Join the Strikers.

Pittsburg, July 23.—Excitement was at fever heat in local coal mining circles. The operators were apparently prepared for any demonstration, and before midnight they were convinced that matters had taken a serious turn. Early in the morning about 500 miners from the Pineyville district marched on the Bunola mines on the river and succeeded in bringing the men at work out. Sheriff Lowry of this county has a force of deputies ready for duty at a moment's notice, and trouble is looked for at any time.

The deputies are in readiness to go to the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company. A march on the Turtle Creek, Plum Creek, and Sandy Creek mine is expected at any time.

At Canonsburg it was reported that 1,000 men would march to the Cook mines and stay there until the diggers came out. Sheriff Clark of Washington county was on hand with a large number of deputies and trouble was expected if the strikers attempted to force the men to quit work.

The miners' leaders continue at work in an effort to get the miners in the Connellsville coke region out, but dispatches from Uniontown and Dunbar indicate that they are meeting with poor success.

The Redstone miners, it is claimed, will be back next week. Dunbar dispatches say there is very little probability that the coke region will become a factor in the strike.

The new state law to compel coal operators to weigh the coal before it is screened and to pay the miners on its basis is to be tested to its fullest extent, and the whole uniformity agreement hinges on this test. A large number of operators are putting in scales so as to weigh the coal according to the new law, but others are preparing to fight it.

Among the latter is W. P. De Armit, who says the law can be abrogated by the right of private contract and he intends to test it by the contract he has with his men. Under this contract he agrees to pay his men 54 cents per 2,000 pounds for coal screened over one-half inch screen, nothing to be paid for coal dropping through said screen. He claims the miner has a right to mine coal to be paid for after screening and that the operators can also pay the miner in this fashion.

A member of the arbitration commission said that the new anti-screening law would cut a figure in the new agreement and the law would be thoroughly tested before it is incorporated in the agreement.

The arbitrators were at work among the Pittsburg operators and they are trying every means to bring about a meeting of the operators. So far they have been unsuccessful in arranging for a meeting, but it is hoped to accomplish this shortly.

Shot by Striking Miners. Pittsburg, July 23.—Andrew Daugherty, an engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio road, had been visiting his sick father, who lives in the neighborhood of Bridgeville, when he started to the

station on his way home to meet several strikers who saw he wore an engineer's badge and began to abuse him for hauling coal mined by non-strikers. In the dispute that ensued one of the strikers fired two shots at Daugherty, a number of the workmen taking effect in his leg.

Shot Dead Miners Out. Pomeroy, O., July 23.—The 700 miners in what is known as the Ohio Road quit work and joined the strike. This part of the Ohio mining region belongs to the West Virginia district of the mines. Their coal is shipped by the river and the same line of railway as that of the West Virginia miners.

Miners Are Marching. Peoria, Ill., July 23.—Between 350 and 400 miners from Minook, Toluca and Rutland marched to Reasnoke. Their coming was learned in advance and none of the miners went to work. Some met with them and decided not to work. After the meeting the visiting miners went away.

Not a Miner Appeared. Bloomington, Ill., July 23.—Complete suspension of mining began at the shaft of the McLean County Coal company. Not one of the 300 miners, union or nonunion, reported for work. Perfect peace reigns.

A Thousand Men Out. St. Louis, July 23.—The miners at Belleville, Mo., to the number of 1,000, decided to join the strikers for better wages. No coal will be dug even for local use.

Forced to Close Down. Aurora, Ill., July 23.—The Aurora cotton mills closed on account of the coal famine. The concern employs 600 hands.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Will Likely Be Used on Street Railways of Greater New York.

Brooklyn, July 23.—Negotiations are now pending between the elevated railway system of this city (Brooklyn) and the Manhattan of New York city and various electrical companies, for the equipment of all the lines with electric motors for propulsion. Frank Uhlman, president and receiver of the Brooklyn "L", announced that contracts might be closed before Aug. 1.

He said that all three systems were working together and that he expects that there will be unanimity in the move. At present the companies seem to be most favorably impressed with a system which is about to be employed in the elevated roads of Chicago.

West Virginia Editors. Nashville, July 23.—The Tennessee Druggists' association and the West Virginia Editorial association visited the exposition. They were entertained at luncheon. They will visit Belle Mead. The people of Lauri-burg, S. C., celebrate here July 30, and Aug. 5 the citizens of Cheraw, S. C.

Body Taken Down.

Macon, Ga., July 23.—The body of the lynched negro, Williams, was taken from the scene of the lynching at sunset and borne away by a crowd, ostensibly for burial but rumor is rife that it will be burned at midnight by a crowd of people from adjoining counties.

Lowest Point in Two Years.

New York, July 23.—Bar silver has declined to the lowest price in two years, and private dispatches from abroad received in Wall street are to the effect that the holders of the white metal have "weakened."

## HURLED ANCIENT EGGS.

Pittsburg Fans Resent the Umpire's Decision.

## LIKE A THREE-RING CIRCUS.

Five Thousand People See a Knockdown Fight, an Egging Race and Ball Playing All For One Price of Admission.

Pittsburg, July 23.—The 5,200 people at the ball park saw a prizefight, an umpire rotten-egg and two games all for one price of admission. In the third inning of the first game Sheridan gave a batsman his base on balls and when he went out behind the pitcher's box to watch second Hawley said something to him and Sheridan struck Pink a blow on the cheek. Hawley retaliated and with two well aimed blows knocked Sheridan down and out. Hawley was put out of the game and Hastings substituted.

In the second game Hawley was put in to pitch and Jennings, the third man up, was given first on what Sheridan called an illegal delivery. This set the crowd wild and in a few minutes a shower of ill-smelling eggs fell around the umpire and he had to stop the game until Captain Donovan came in from the field and restore order. Both games were well played.

## GENERAL GREELEY

Thinks It Improbable That Andree Has Reached the North Pole.

London, Va., July 23.—General A. W. Greeley, the Arctic explorer, gave out the following signed statement regarding the Andree expedition:

"It is possible that Professor Andree may have reached the north pole or its vicinity. Telegraphic reports as far as I have seen state that he started with a south wind of 23 miles an hour.

"The chances of such a wind, blowing 600 miles straight to the north pole are, however, very small, as it would be an extraordinary meteorological phenomenon such as has never accompanied any storm.

"My opinions on Andree's projected expedition and his probable return were expressed at the sixth international geographic congress in July, 1895, in London, where I debated the subject publicly with Professor Andree and also discussed the chances with him privately. He admitted the extreme hazard of the project which I strongly outlined. I pointed out that even should he reach the pole he could hardly expect to find his south wind continuing across the pole for a thousand miles as a north wind.

"I urged that his chances of attaining the North American coast were infinitely small, as the observations at Lady Franklin bay, Grinnell Land and Point Barrow, Alaska, showed that the summer winds were almost constantly from the south, while strong north winds were almost unknown. Andree said: 'Then I shall expect to land somewhere on the Siberian coast.' He also expressed again his determination to go and his confidence of returning safely. Professor Ekholm, who accompanied Andree in his unsuccessful attempt of last summer, declined to go this year on account of the dangers that I urged upon Andree—the permeability of the balloon.

Lost to a Street Railroad Company.

New Orleans, July 23.—The barn, power house and six cars of the New Orleans street railroad burned. Loss estimated at \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000.

Flowers For Brigham Young.

Salt Lake, July 23.—Ten thousand school children laid floral offerings at the base of the Brigham Young monument and then marched in the parade.

The Wrecker.

For West Virginia—Fair: southwesterly winds.

For Ohio—Fair: except showers on the lakes; weak to high southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

Repeat makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

which allowed gas to escape constantly, but which Andree claimed to have overcome. While I believe that Andree will never return, yet experience teaches us that miraculous things occur daily."

Collision at Sea.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., July 23.—A collision between the schooner P. L. Dewis of Parrsboro, N. S., and the Lottie R. Russell of Leesburg, N. J., occurred in Vineyard sound as the result of which the Dewis lies in about eight fathoms of water, while the Russell is at anchor in the harbor, considerably damaged, but not leaking. The captain and crew of the Dewis escaped in safety and succeeded in saving some of their personal effects.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., July 23.—The East Liverpool, Fredericktown and Lisbon Railroad company, Lisbon, capital stock \$500,000; the Mayell and Copp company, Cleveland, capital stock \$20,000; the Cleveland Alternating Lamp company, Cleveland, capital stock \$25,000.

Gets Another Job.

Upper Sandusky, O., July 23.—John A. Traux, county treasurer, who will soon retire, was appointed to superintend the construction of the new courthouse and will receive \$5 per day for every day employed.

Passed the North Pole.

Copenhagen, July 23.—A carrier pigeon has been caught in the vicinity of Tromsø island, near the north point of Norway, with the following stamped upon its wing: "North pole passed. Fifteenth."

Walked In His Sleep.

Columbus, O., July 23.—While walking in his sleep the little son of Richard Dwyer straggled out of a second story window, sustaining painful bruises.

Lost to a Street Railroad Company.

New Orleans, July 23.—The barn, power house and six cars of the New Orleans street railroad burned. Loss estimated at \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000.

Flowers For Brigham Young.

Salt Lake, July 23.—Ten thousand school children laid floral offerings at the base of the Brigham Young monument and then marched in the parade.

The Wrecker.

For West Virginia—Fair: southwesterly winds.

For Ohio—Fair: except showers on the lakes; weak to high southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

G. E. BLUEM. 57 PUBLIC SQUARE. G. E. BLUEM.

Special Half Price Sale For a Few Days, BEGINNING TO-DAY.

FANCY PARASOLS at HALF PRICE.

FANCY SILKS at HALF PRICE.

REMNANTS OF SILKS at HALF PRICE.

DRAPERIES at HALF PRICE.

FANCY RIBBONS at HALF PRICE.

PERCALES One yard wide for 6c per yard.

DUCKS. Printed Ducks for Skirts, worth 10 and 12½c, for 6c per yard.

MANCHESTER LINEN CRASH . . . Worth 15c per yard, for 7c per yard.

UNDERWEAR. A small lot of Underwear at half price.

HOSIERY. A small lot of Hosiery at half price.

G. E. BLUEM, 57 PUBLIC SQUARE, The Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Cloak House.



## A NEW LAND OF GOLD.

MANY DECLARE ITS MINES THE RICHEST IN THE WORLD.

Reports from the Yukon country that the gold fields of Alaska are among the richest both in quality and in extent that have ever been known. The stories that the Spanish explorers found about El Dorado were no more wonderful than those which are now coming down from Alaska with every summer, except that the Spaniards heard of gold already mined and refined, whereas the Alaska gold is not yet dug. The Spaniards never got their gold. The Alaskans are getting it by the ton. When, for instance, is a question from a recent issue of The Alaska Mining Record of June. It relates to the arrival of one Jack Hayes, the mail carrier for the Yukon district. Hayes left Juneau on Jan. 14 and completed his tour of duty on June 25. After an interview with him about his experiences The Record says:

"My observations throughout the Yukon district over the Klondike discoveries, and all kinds of stories of the riches there are told, many of which Mr. Hayes says are true. It is true that two hundred, railroad men from Los Angeles—Frank Summers and Charles Clemens—have struck it rich. They went in a year ago and located on the Klondike last fall. Clemens sold his interest for \$25,000 cash, and his partner, Summers, held on two weeks later and got \$60,000. The money to pay the men was taken from the dump which had been lifted from the shaft on the claim during the winter. These two men had each mined out \$2,500 on their claim while prospecting it."

"The man that bought Clemens' interest bought the bargain with a \$325 nugget which had been taken from the Klondike. Summers is a single man. Clemens has a wife and two children in Los Angeles. It is said that both will come out on the next boat via St. Michael, bringing with them their little fortunes. Neither man had ever had any experience in mining."

"Also McDonald took one year from his claim which upped the scales to the tune of \$500 and offered a wage of \$1,000 that he would pick his dirt and in 30 minutes get a pan that would go over 100 ounces (\$1,600). No one cared to cover the wage."

"Deck Lowe is panning for a living and is taking on the modest sum of \$100 a day."

"In a personal letter dated at Circle City, Ohio, Ashby says in part:

"Our work is very quiet at present, every one having gone to the big excitement at Klondike. Everybody has gone crazy over it. This country has an unparalleled future. There are thousands of acres that men will not—in fact, cannot—look at until provisions are cheaper. I understand that wages here will be \$12 a day. There is not enough help to supply the demand on the creeks. Dogs are worth all kinds of money, from \$75 to \$300 each."

"There are one or two men in New York who know Alaska mining and Alaska mines well. A reporter asked one of them the other day to talk about the gold diggings of Alaska. He did so after stipulating that his name should not be printed. He opened a drawer of his desk and out of a number of specimens of ore selected a chunk as big as a man's thumb. It was as heavy as a ball."

"This," he said, as he laid it away in the drawer again, "was picked up on the surface six years ago. Another piece as big as my fist, picked up at the same place, we have been offered \$250 for. Now, when there is gold like that lying about open to the air there is just one inference to be drawn—it comes from some place. The man who finds the place is rich. The man who finds the world in general what he is looking for and why under such circumstances is a fool. By the same token he usually dies poor and complains of 'hard times' and sighs for the return of the good old days of 1849. Why, man, 1849 was nothing to this. Juneau, Alaska, is no such center of goldfields as is Juneau."

"But there is this difference between California in 1849 and Alaska in 1897—Alaska is all staked out. The news has not gone abroad until the people near at hand, the people who have spent money, time and their very lives in developing the country, the people, in short, who deserved the reward, had staked out everything in sight. Down along the coast in the quartz lodes the stamp mills have been established one by one 20 stamps here, 40 there. They have not any of them begun to be worked as hard as the available area of ore will permit. With mills running alongside 649 stamps, more than half the stamps working only half a year, the product of the quartz mines of Alaska in 1897 yielded \$2,355,000. I say to you earnestly, honestly, that is only a pin scratch. Work in Alaska cannot be said to have begun. There was never anywhere anything like it. Today I received this dispatch from a man who is going over a collection of 50 or more mines all belonging to the company in which I am interested. Changing the names of the mines, the dispatch reads thus:

"Have just examined Pup and Kitten. Pup has 10 foot vein and Kitten 20. Grand showing."

"That staggered me, used as I am to big quantities and queer developments in Alaska mines. Still there have been 20 foot veins before, and there may be lots more of them. The beauty of it all is that these veins grow richer as you work down into them. To sum the whole thing up, I believe that right in the Alaska gold deposits is the mother lode of the gold of North America."

country are the warships from those same rich sources. Years ago, in 1888, as nearly as I can remember the place miners began working over Chelkat Pass and the Yukon district. Poorly clad, badly provisioned, they went out year after year. Some of them went back and brought their friends in with them next time. The very immensity of what they found worked in their favor. They told the truth, the exact truth. It sounded like the beautiful intentions of men who were trying to conceal their disappointment. Now, when the gold dust itself is beginning to come out of the mountains, people have them, but it's too late now to go up there with the idea of making money out of the mines. Everything is gobbled up."—New York Sun.

## INDIAN LANGUAGE DYING.

But Few Now Speak It In The Far West.

"Like the buffalo, the Indian language will soon be lost forever," explained a gentleman who, under the auspices of the Smithsonian institution, has devoted a number of years to the study and preservation of the Indian language. "It was thought that the Indian language could be preserved by the aid of the phonograph and graphophone, and parties were sent out to many Indian tribes to have them talk into the apparatus and thus secure a record of the Indian tongue. It was found, however, that but few Indians of the present day—and they were the older ones—could talk a pure tongue. More than one-half of the Indians now on the reservations—and this is the case with all of the younger Indians—converse in English. It is not good English, but it is the kind they speak, a kind of pigeon English."

"I had the work of securing some Cherokee talk, and in doing so talked with a dozen or more leading Cherokees. They admitted to me that they did not know one Cherokee who could speak pure Cherokee. They said it was with the greatest difficulty that they could get the boys and girls to speak in their native tongue at all or to learn even the commonest words or phrases. I arranged with a half dozen Cherokees, however, and secured their services to talk into the machines, and have thus got some pretty good Cherokee, but I know enough about the language myself to know that it is very imperfect Indian language. A few of the Sioux Indians talk pretty well, but it is a mixture. In less than 20 years I do not think there will be an Indian in this country who can talk his native tongue pure. As far as the Indian children are concerned, they use six English words where they use one Indian word. The machines of the day will record the language if it is talked into them, but the difficulty is to get Indians who can talk with the necessary degree of accuracy."—Washington Star.

## THE KEYNOTE OF NATURE.

Chinese Discovered It Thousands of Years Ago.

The Chinese find in the deep roar of the great and sacred river the keynote of nature. They say that the aggregate sound of nature, such as is heard in the roar of great rivers, the sighing of the wind in tall forest trees, the hum of great cities, etc., is a definite single tone of quite an appreciable pitch. Professor Rice, in his "Chinese Music," says that the Chinese recognized thousands of years ago this fact in regard to sound which the scientists of today are just beginning to discover. As proof of this he quotes from their writings, "The waters of the Hoang Ho, rushing by, intoned the great kung," called "the great tone" in Chinese music, and he shows this to correspond with the F, "considered by modern physicians to be the actual tonic of nature."

Professor B. Silliman, too, in his "Principles of Physics," says that "this tone is held to be the middle F of the piano, which may therefore be considered the keynote of nature." This can easily be put to the test by any one in the following way: Go outside some fine night when sounds are clear and listen to the general sound of nature as from a distance. It will suggest a tone of a certain pitch. Keeping this in your mind, go inside and strike the middle F of the piano. The two sounds will be found to correspond in pitch. —Harper's Magazine.

## The Gamble's Joy.

Perhaps you never thought of it, in all de-  
glare an heat,  
But the summer in de alley jes' do same as in  
de street.  
An when de warmness finds a lot o' people  
gone away  
It jes' turns in an takes it out on dom as has  
ter stay.  
Day don't suppose dese ain't no luxury for  
Bey couldn't take it all off ter de mountains  
an de sea.  
Talk o' universal fav'rites—he's de pet o' ev-  
ery clan—  
We couldn't get along widout de hokey poky  
man.  
He gits around, no matter if it a cloudy or it's  
clear.  
He's better dan ole Santa Claus, who comes  
but once a year.  
Youse high toned folks dat me cures by de  
fols like me.  
Don't know what you are missin' cause dis  
only costs a cent.  
An you ceta your chilly vittles wid a fork.  
I under-tan,  
An lose de benefit o' all de coolness on your  
hand.  
O' course you has your pleasure, but you never  
never can  
Know de satisfaction furnished by de hokey  
poky man.  
It don't take no bathin suit. You stands out  
in de street.  
An lets de moisture trible from your face  
down ter your feet.  
An when you swallow some you ain't afraid  
you're goin de down.  
You ceta ceta ceta an thinks o' paradise while  
it slides down.  
I'd rather hear de call den Melba sing any  
day.  
Or hear de wagon squeak dan de bare Taddy  
hokey play.  
De hokey poky de railroad men for someser  
fols like me.  
But they'll never give quick action like de  
hokey poky man.

—The Hokey Poky Star.

## Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for so medi-  
cine ever contained so great curative power in  
so small space. They do a whole medicine

## Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, al-  
ways efficient, always ac-  
cumbent; prevent a cold  
or fever, cure all liver dis-  
eases, headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. etc.  
The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Yellow Root In the House.  
Up to a few years ago the yellow  
root was unknown in England outside  
the annual visit to the seaside, and  
there many people would have been dis-  
posed to look upon it as the uniform of  
what is called in ornamental fashion the  
"boudoir." But in this respect,  
again, the leveling spirit of the age as-  
serted itself. Men are now occasionally  
seen walking through the streets, espe-  
cially when spring comes, with yellow  
boots which could not be set down by any  
enemy, however malignant, as "boudoirs."

It was reserved, however, for Lord  
Randolph Churchill to bring yellow  
boots into the house of commons. There  
was a visible shudder through the house  
of commons on the historic evening  
when Lord Randolph was observed  
walking up the floor with these staring,  
appalling yellow boots on. Nobody had  
ever seen such a thing before. It was  
observed that the late speaker, who had  
a very stately figure and was very reser-  
vate in upholding the dignity of the  
house of commons—it was observed that  
the speaker turned away his eyes as  
though he would at least appear not to  
see this home and profanation. But  
once the daring example was given, the  
revolutionary movement at work de-  
clared itself openly. Now it is quite a  
common sight the moment the fine  
weather comes to see the yellow boot.  
—Harper's Magazine.

## Baby Weighed 6 Pounds.

When the food given the baby is not  
digested, it ferments and causes acidity  
of the stomach. Babies suffering so  
should be given Dr. John W. Bull's  
Baby Syrup, which will correct this  
trouble and, by its alterative effect, pro-  
mote a wholesome digestion and aid  
the baby to develop and gain strength.  
"Mrs. T. Lafay, 235 10th Ave., Coun-  
cil Bluffs, Ia., had a puny baby which  
only weighed 6 lbs. when three weeks  
old. She gave him Dr. John W. Bull's  
Baby Syrup, and in a few weeks the  
baby weighed 12 lbs. She is very enthu-  
siastic over this remedy. Dr. Bull's  
Baby Syrup is for sale everywhere for  
25 cents. Accept nothing else instead,  
but see that you get the genuine Dr.  
John W. Bull's Baby Syrup."

## Quick Relief for Asthma.

Foley's Honey and Tar is guaran-  
teed to give prompt relief in all  
cases of Asthma. Do not class this  
with other medicines that have  
failed to give relief. Give it a trial.  
H. F. Vorkamp, northeast corner  
Main and North streets.

## A Turkish Bride.

Richard Davey, in his book, "The  
Sultan and His Subjects," thus de-  
scribes the appearance of a Turkish  
bride:  
"The bride, whom we will call Gul  
Hannu, or the Lady Rose, is dressed  
in the most elaborate Parisian bridal  
costume, with an immense long train,  
a wreath of orange flowers at her head  
and a pink veil reaching to the ground.  
She sits like a statue on a sort of throne,  
placed at the farther end of the apart-  
ment, beneath a canopy composed of  
garlands of artificial roses. All the  
ladies of her family and acquaintances  
are present, some few of the elder in  
the beautiful oriental costumes of a by-  
gone time, the rest in badly chosen Eu-  
ropean evening dresses and blaring with  
all the jewelry they can load upon their  
persons."

## Consistent.

"Mrs. Duckley is very much afraid  
of germs."  
"Yes?"  
"Always boils the water, even that  
which she uses for washing her face  
and hands."  
"Indeed?"  
"But I noticed today when she paid  
her car fare that she had been carrying  
her nickel in her mouth."—Cleveland  
Leader.

## Good Time.

Jack—They say young Tim can do  
14 knots per hour.  
Dorothy—Yachtman, I suppose?  
Jack—No; clergyman—New York  
Times.

Much of the sulphate produced in  
England is exported to Germany, where  
it is used principally in the cultivation  
of beer root.

Economy and strength are com-  
bined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every  
bottle contains 100 doses and will  
average to last a month.

## Wonderful! Marvellous!

are expressions frequently heard  
about cures effected by Foley's Kid-  
ney Cure. Do not fail to try this  
great remedy for any kidney trouble.  
H. F. Vorkamp, northeast corner  
Main and North streets.

## Excursion to Lakeland, Ohio.

under auspices of Epworth church,  
Friday, July 23rd, Fare—\$1.50;  
children, 75c. All who desire may  
remain over Sunday, and no extra  
charge. Everybody who loves a good  
time is invited to join this merry  
company. For particulars see bills.

## CLAIMS PIKE'S PEAK.

MOST REMARKABLE CLAIM EVER FILED  
AT WASHINGTON

Dr. Lewis lived on the Summit of the  
Peak For Three Years—He Now Wants  
the Government to Issue a Homestead  
Patent to Him.

Dr. Albert G. Lewis, mayor of Man-  
itou, Colo., will go to Washington  
shortly to lay claim to the top of Pike's  
Peak. With him will be a corps of the  
best known land and title lawyers in  
the country, who will attempt to pre-  
vail upon the supreme court to ac-  
knowledge Lewis as the rightful owner  
of the south half of the southwest  
fourth, and the south half of the south-  
east fourth of section 7, township 14,  
range 68 west in El Paso county, Colo.,  
which land is and comprises the whole  
summit of the famous mountain.

The claim is based upon a filing made  
by Lewis under date of Feb. 2, 1889,  
when at the Pueblo land office he filed  
an old soldier's declaratory statement  
upon the land in question. This filing  
was made immediately after President  
Cleveland's proclamation transferring  
the entire mountain from the war de-  
partment to the department of the in-  
terior. Lewis will go to Washington load-  
ed down with his affidavits of promi-  
nent citizens of El Paso county who  
will testify to his having legally taken  
possession of a quarter section on the  
very top of the mountain, and to his  
having lived upon it the required length  
of time and made the necessary im-  
provements stipulated by law for the  
proving up of an old soldier's homestead.

The doctor will attempt to prove that  
he settled upon the land in good faith  
while it was yet a part of the public  
domain, and that he had established his  
ownership to 160 acres there before the  
peak was converted by the government  
into a timber reservation.

This is the most astounding claim  
ever made at the government land office.  
If Dr. Lewis is successful, it will put  
him at once in possession of property  
worth almost fabulous sums of money.  
It will give him control of the most fa-  
mous mountain peak in the world. It  
would place at his mercy the tens of  
thousands of tourists and sightseers  
who make the top of Pike's peak the  
objective point of their wanderings,  
and who annually give up their little  
quota of \$5 each just to ride the nine  
miles to its summit. He would have at  
his mercy the capital invested in the  
cog road, and could, if he so chose, levy  
exorbitant taxes for franchises and  
rights of every kind. The property to  
which he lays claim bears the distinction  
of being the highest piece of ground  
ever settled upon for homestead purpose  
in the United States.

At its highest point it is 14,170 feet  
above the level of the sea and is per-  
petually white with snow. No desert  
was ever more barren of vegetation.  
The place is wholly unfit for human  
habitation, and yet Dr. Lewis made his  
home there winter and summer for over  
three years and now claims as his re-  
ward a government title to a strip of  
land, or rock—for Pike's peak is a  
solid mass of granite—a quarter of a  
mile wide and a mile long, extending  
directly over the summit of the peak.

The disputed point in the controversy  
is as to whether President Cleveland's  
proclamation actually and legally trans-  
ferred the land from the war depart-  
ment to the interior department. At-  
torney Miller, who served in the gov-  
ernment land office under Harrison,  
held that it did, and have several other  
prominent land and title lawyers.  
Henry N. Copp, author of "Copp's Pub-  
lic Land Laws," upon which the gov-  
ernment bases all decisions in land mat-  
ters, after a thorough investigation of  
Dr. Lewis' claims at the general land  
office at Washington wrote in part as  
follows concerning the information he  
had gained there: "It was also stated  
that settlers in good faith on these lands  
would be protected, and be permitted to  
make filings or entries when the land is  
surveyed and opened to the public. I  
would therefore advise you to continue  
your residence and improvements, and  
there can be little doubt of your obtain-  
ing a title to the land you occupy." Mr.  
Copp is still one of the lawyers in the  
case.

The story of the doctor's occupation  
of the peak is an interesting one and  
contains much history of value concern-  
ing the entire mountain. During the  
latter part of Cleveland's first term and  
for some time previous to the abandon-  
ment of Pike's peak as a signal station  
it was known by the signal officers on  
the peak that the station was soon to be  
done away with.—Cincinnati Enquirer

## The Senator's Nobby Crash Suit.

There are various kinds of crash suits,  
but in point of extreme nobleness Sen-  
ator Mason's clothes would take the  
biscuit.

The rotund Illinois senator is not con-  
tent with the ordinary tow such as Sen-  
ator Hawley delights in. Oh, no! There  
is nothing unique or stylish in the dusty  
drab of the common \$2.58 article. Mr.  
Mason's suit is crash, but it is orna-  
mented with the prettiest black stripes  
you ever saw. They run close together  
in neat parallel lines and are as fine as  
if drawn with a pen. It is the only suit  
of its kind in Washington, and Senator  
Mason is the envy of all his colleagues.  
—Washington Post.

## Calf and a Rabbit Friends.

A few years ago Attorney E. W.  
Draffen of Lawrenceburg, Ky., bought  
a pair of white rabbits. One of them  
died, and, strange to say, a strong at-  
tachment soon sprang up between the  
other rabbit and a Jersey calf. The  
two became constant companions, and  
when the calf grew up the friendship  
was not broken. The Jersey goes out  
in the field to graze during the day and  
the rabbit plays about the yard. In the  
evening when the Jersey comes up the  
rabbit goes out, and the two fondle and  
caress each other in the most affection-  
ate manner.—Lawrenceburg News.

## Labor Time Cost

1/2 THE Cost

SAVED BY

## GOLD DUST

WASHING POWDER

What More Can be Asked?

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.



## LOCAL TIME CARD

Showing time of departure of trains from  
various depots at Lima, Ohio, Corrected  
June 22, 1907.

P. M. W. & C. M. R.

Going East Daily	7:45 a.m.
Going West	10:30 a.m.
Going East Daily	1:45 p.m.
Going West	4:30 p.m.
Going East Daily	7:45 p.m.
Going West	10:30 p.m.

O. R. & D. M. R.

Trains effect Sunday, July 4, 1907, at 4  
o'clock a. m.

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

GOING EAST	7:45 a.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 a.m.
GOING EAST	1:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	4:30 p.m.
GOING EAST	7:45 p.m.
GOING WEST	10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST

## CHRISTIAN DEEDS

Are Better Than Words and  
are More Appreciated.

## THE CHURCH FELLOWSHIP

Displayed by the People of the Congrega-  
tional Church Resolved Morited  
Recognition in a Religious  
Publication.

It will be of interest to Lima people to know that the genuine Christian spirit and church fellowship which the people of the Congregational church of this city displayed in throwing open the doors of their magnificent edifice to a less fortunate congregation, has been given the recognition in the religious publications the good deed merited. The following, contributed by J. W. Hott and published in the *Religious Telescope*, is evidence of the appreciation of the deed.

"On July 5, soon after the burning of the United Brethren Church at Lima, Ohio, at noon, deacon Thomas, of the Congregational church, went down to see the ruins. As a number of our people stood about crying, a thought struck him. He reported it to the pastor of his church, who had a like thought. A meeting of the trustees and ruling officers was called, and they unanimously agreed to offer their splendid church to our people, without cost, for all week services, morning hour Sabbath school, and the Sabbath evenings until our people could replace their church. This offer was most thankfully accepted, and on the following Sabbath evening a large audience assembled in the Congregational church to gather what lessons they could from the misfortune in the burning of their church house. Rev. Mr. Swanson, the pastor of the church, in a beautiful address, full of the spirit of the Master, tendered their church house to the use of the United Brethren, and Rev. R. W. Wilgus, our pastor, in warm and fitting words accepted the offer. The pastor of the Baptist church had meantime, it was stated, also made a like offer of their house.

Following the address of Brother Wilgus came the discourse of the evening by the writer, from the text, "Our holy and beautiful house where our fathers praised thee is burned with fire." This was followed by a heart-touching and encouraging address by Dr. Thomson, pastor of the Presbyterian church. This circumstance makes one of the most beautiful instances of Christian fellowship and church co-operation which has come under the notice of the writer, and is a mighty lesson for the churches at large, and a strong testimony of the Christ spirit to those outside the church. The Congregational church house is one of the best in the state. Our congregation in Lima is composed of about five hundred loyal members of the church, but they are not possessed of much of this world's goods. They have had a long struggle to pay for their church and had built up only with the aid of the Church Extension Society, to which they still owed about \$400. They will realize about \$1,700 insurance, and I believe it is their purpose to undertake at once the erection of a new house of worship. It is one of the most important centers of Anglize conference.

Our people far and near will not forget or lose the lesson from the noble act of this our sister church in Lima.

Some time ago the one-year-old child of Mr. M. E. Lindsey, of Franklin Forks, Pa., had a very severe attack of colic. She suffered a great pain. Mr. Lindsey gave her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and in ten minutes her distress was gone. This is the best medicine in the world for children when troubled with colic or diarrhoea. It never fails to effect a prompt cure. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant for them to take. It should be kept in every home, especially during the summer months. For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

National Encampment Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25th to 28th.

Excursion tickets at one cent per mile each way from all stations on Erie Lines will be sold August 21st, 22d and 23d. Good returning August 31st with privilege of extension to Sept. 20th. Stop over will be allowed at Chautauque Lake on return trip. For further information call on nearest agent of the Erie Lines.

W. S. MORRISON,  
Trav. Pass. A'gt.

Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.'s Excursions.

Chautauque Lake—July and August 23. Thirty day limited. Rate, \$8.60.

Buffalo, N. Y.—G. A. R. Encampment, August 22d and 23d. Rate, \$6.65.

For full particulars as to train limits and any information apply to F. C. McCoy, ticket agent.

Don't Miss Recital

Hover Auditorium to night. Cars run every few minutes.

## MOTHER'S MISTAKE.

Lima Mothers Make It, But  
With a Little Light There  
Need be None.

Incontinence of urine is far too prevalent amongst children. Some are ushered into this world with weak urinary organs—could readily affect the muscles that control the bladder in others, and cases have occurred where forced retention in school or church brought on a long and stubborn attack. Be the cause what they may, one thing is certain, on the parents rests the responsibility of nipping this so-called habit in the bud. It is criminal to allow a child to grow to an adult age afflicted with an offensive, distressing ailment, when a remedy, a sure, certain remedy, can easily be procured. We are not overdrawn this case. There are dozens of instances met with in a physician's practice where the victims struggle silently and bravely to conquer in manhood what their parents should have stopped in infancy, and as their struggles prove abortive, they cannot prevent a feeling of resentment when they meditate on the carelessness that marred their lives. All Lima mothers can avoid this mistake and profit by the statement of a Lima resident.

Mr. Wm. Maurer, Fire Dept. No. 1, says: "I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at W. M. Melville's drug store, No. 147 N. Main St., for my little boy, aged five years. He has been troubled with incontinence of the urine during the night. I had given him several highly recommended medicines without obtaining any satisfaction. I spoke to our physician about it and he said he would fix it up all right, but his medicine had no more effect than what I had tried before. Reading of Doan's Kidney Pills and what they were doing as a kidney medicine, I thought I would try them. I am very much pleased that I did. I gave him two a day and immediately he was all right, and he has remained so. I tell you they are a good medicine for the kidneys and from this out I shall highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

## CHEAP TRIP EAST.

To Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Philadelphia will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines Aug. 20, 2d and 4th, account L. A. W. meet. The low rate will not be restricted to members of that organization, but anybody may take advantage of them. It will be a good chance for former Pennsylvanians to visit their old homes or friends in the eastern end of the Keystone State. The route is over the cool Allegheny Mountains, through Harrisburg and Lancaster. For full information regarding rates, time of trains and other details apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

7-19 eod

Our Nation's Wealth in Gold Dollars.

The wealthiest nation of the world is the United States. The census of 1890 shows the true valuation, or fair selling price, of the real and personal property of the country to be \$65,037,031,197. It is an increase of over 49 per cent on the valuation of the previous decade and is about six times the value of the money of the entire world. The mind cannot grasp the meaning of such figures without graphic illustration. This amount in gold dollars would load 128,570 carts, each carrying a ton. If 2,000 gold dollars were piled one on the other, they would form a stack three feet high. Make similar piles close together till a wall of gold one mile long and worth \$200,400,000 is formed. Increase this wall to 28 3/4 miles and the amount would represent our national wealth. Placed side by side the coins would form a carpet of gold covering five square miles.—William George Jordan in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Better Than the Name.

Turkish pills, strange to say, or what we know by that name, are unknown in Turkey, while in Austria they are called Roman baths. In Germany, with their accustomed verbal accuracy, they call the same thing Romsche-Turkische dampfbad. Let us hope these German baths are not really as bad as they call them.—Exchange.

About 200 miles from Sydney is a place called Wingen, and in one of the mountains there is said to be a coal mine which has been burning for over 100 years.

When You Take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocketbook) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. H. F. Vorkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

Pneumonia Cured.

Mrs. A. J. Lawrence, of Beaver, Pa., says: "Brazilian Balm brought me out of a severe attack of pneumonia in splendid shape. It is a wonderful remedy for coughs and lung troubles. Also, for outward use, for burns, cold-sores, and chapped hands and face, it cures like magic. It is invaluable in the family."

## A New New England.

The trolley roads, says Alvan F. Southern in the *Atlantic*, are rapidly covering Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut with a network that is slowly and surely redistributing the population. It seems almost inevitable that a great part of the present rural area of these three states will ultimately be included in the suburbs of their numerous and widely scattered industrial centers and of their dozen or more larger cities. When this condition arrives, if it does arrive, rural life will have become suburban, and farming, aside from market gardening, will have practically disappeared. The bicycle and good roads are exerting a minor but considerable influence in the same direction.

Equally important is the fact that large areas in all sections of New England are in process of transformation from farms to cities or country seats. Residents of the cities are coming more and more to make their real homes in the country. They are building their country homes with more comfort and more solidity, and are living in them a much larger part of the year than formerly. The country season extends already from the 1st of May to the 1st of November and is still lengthening. Improved railway and steamboat transportation, the multiplication of large fortunes, greater leisure, above all a growing appreciation of the sports and resources of country life, have contributed to this result. It looks very much as if our urban society were attaching itself primarily to the land—living on the land and leaving it for the city only in the festive season. Whether this tendency will produce again a landed aristocracy instead of an aristocracy of other forms of wealth who can say? One thing only is sure—it would produce thereby a new New England.

Presoning.

The following method is recommended for bronzing objects of copper, for example, medals: Dissolve 2 parts of verdigris (acetate of copper) and 1 part of sal ammoniac in vinegar. Boil the solution, skim it and dilute with water until it no longer possesses a feebly metallic smell nor produces a whitish precipitate on the addition of water. Then let it boil again in an earthenware or porcelain vessel and transfer it while boiling into another vessel containing the perfectly clean medals, etc., and place the whole on the fire. As soon as the medals assume the required color remove them and wash carefully in clean water. The objects must not be left too long in the acid bath over the fire, because the layer of oxide would become too thick and would easily scale off the surface, whereas, if the operation is properly conducted, the coating adheres so firmly that it cannot be separated even by scraping.

Of course, it is only after a certain number of trials and with experience that the exact moment can be ascertained for removing the objects from the bath. It is very necessary that the bath be not too concentrated, as the superficial oxide becomes proportionately less adherent. Moreover, a whitish powder is deposited on the medal, which turns green on exposure to the air and spoils the appearance of the bronzing.—*Jewelers' Circular*.

How He Made a Saving.

"That mine in Tullahoma county is costing me a mint of money," said a local capitalist to one of his employees. "I wish you would figure around and see if you can't make a saving somewhere. If you can, I'll raise your salary \$50 a month."



## A NEW LAND OF GOLD.

MANY DECLARE ITS MINES THE RICHEST IN THE WORLD.

Reports from the Yukon country that would be made—late discoveries seem to indicate that the Mother Vein of the Gold of the Continent is in Alaska.

Those familiar with the history of gold mining declare that the goldfields of Alaska are among the richest both in quality and in extent that have ever been known. The stories that the Spanish explorers had about El Dorado were no more wonderful than these which are now coming down from Alaska with every summer, except that the Spanish legends of gold already mined and refined, whereas the Alaska gold is not yet dug. The Spaniards never got their gold, the Alaskans are getting it by the ton. Here, for instance, is a quotation from a recent issue of The Alaska Mining Record of June 1. It relates to the arrival of one Jack Hayes, the mail carrier for the Yukon district. Hayes left Juneau on Jan. 14 and completed his tour of duty on June 16. After an interview with him about his experiences The Record says:

"Much excitement prevailed through the Yukon district over the Klondike discoveries, and all kinds of stories of the riches there are told, many of which Mr. Hayes says are true. It is true that two hundred, railroad men from Los Angeles—Frank Summers and Charles Clemens—have struck it rich. They went in a year ago and located on the Klondike last fall. Clemens sold his interest for \$25,000 cash, and his partner, Summers, held on two weeks later and got \$60,000. The money to pay the men was taken out of the dump which had been lifted from the shaft on the claim during the winter. These two men had each panned out \$2,500 on their claim while prospecting it."

"The man that bought Clemens' interest bought the bargain with a \$482 nugget which had been taken from the Klondike. Summers is a single man. Clemens has a wife and two children in Los Angeles. It is said that both will come out on the next boat via St. Michael, bringing with them their little fortunes. Neither man had ever had any experience in mining."

"Alec McDonald took one pan from his claim which tipped the scales to the tune of \$300 and offered a wager of \$1,000 that he could pick his dirt and in 30 minutes get a pan that would go over 100 ounces (\$1,000). He once cared to cover the wager."

"Dick Love is panning for a living and is taking out the modest sum of \$100 a day."

"In a personal letter dated at Circle City, Okla., Aubrey says in part: 'Our town is very quiet at present, every one having gone to the big excitement at Klondike. Everybody has gone crazy over it. This country has an unparalleled future. There are thousands of acres that men will not—in fact, cannot—look at until provisions are cheap—\$12 a day. There is not enough help to supply the demand on the creeks. Dags are worth all kinds of money, from \$75 to \$200 each.'"

"There are one or two men in New York who know Alaska mining and Alaska mines well. A reporter asked one of them the other day to talk about the gold diggings of Alaska. He did so after stipulating that his name should not be printed. He opened a drawer of his desk and out of a number of specimens of ore selected a chunk as big as a man's thumb. It was as heavy as a ball."

"This," he said, as he laid it away in the drawer again, "was picked up on the surface soil six years ago. Another place as big as my fist, picked up at the same place, we have been offered \$250 for. Now, when there is gold like that lying about open to the air there is just one inference to be drawn—it comes from some place. The man who finds the place is rich. The man who tells the world in general what he is looking for and why under such circumstances is a fool. By the same token he usually dies poor and complains of 'hard times' and sighs for the return of the 'good old days of 1849.' Why, man, 1849 was nothing to this. Johannesburg is no such center of goldfields as is Juneau."

"But there is this difference between California in 1849 and Alaska in 1897—Alaska is all staked out. The news has not gone abroad until the people near at hand, the people who have spent money, time and their very lives in developing the country, the people, in short, who deserved the reward, had seized on everything in sight. Down along the coast in the quartz lodes the stamp mills have been established one by one, 20 stamps here, 40 there. They have not any of them begun to be worked as hard as the available area of ore will permit. With mills running altogether 549 stamps, more than half the stamps working only half a year, the product of the quartz mines of Alaska in 1897 yielded \$2,355,000. I say to you earnestly, honestly, that is only a pin scratch. Work in Alaska cannot be said to have begun. There was never anywhere anything like it. Today I received this dispatch from a man who is going over a collection of 30 or more mines all belonging to the company in which I am interested. Changing the names of the mines, the dispatch reads thus:

"Have just examined Pup and Kitten. Pup has 10 foot vein and Kitten 20. Grand showing."

"That staggers me, used as I am to big quantities and queer developments in Alaska veins. Still there have been 20 foot veins before, and there may be lots more of them. The beauty of it all is that these veins grow richer as you work down into them. To sum the whole thing up, I believe that right in the Alaska gold deposits is the mother vein of the gold of North America."

"The placer deposits in the Yukon

country are the same as those from those same rich sources. Years ago, in 1888, as nearly as I can remember, the placer miners began working over Chitkat Pass and the Yukon district. Poorly clad, badly provisioned, they went out year after year. Some of them went back, but they found gold. They came back and brought their friends in with them next time. The very immensity of what they found worked in their favor. They told the truth, the exact truth. It seemed like the honest intentions of men who were trying to conceal their disappointment. Now, when the gold dust itself is beginning to come out of the mountains, people believe them, but it's too late now to go up there with the idea of making money out of the mines. Everything is gobbled up."—New York Sun.

## INDIAN LANGUAGE DYING.

But Few Now Speak It In Its Purity In This Country.

"Like the buffalo, the Indian language will soon be lost forever," explained a gentleman who, under the auspices of the Smithsonian institution, has devoted a number of years to the study and preservation of the Indian language. "It was thought that the aid of the phonograph and graphophone, and parties were sent out to many Indian tribes to have them talk into the apparatus and thus secure a record of the Indian tongue. It was found, however, that but few Indians of the present day—and they were the older ones—could talk a pure tongue. More than one-half of the Indians now on the reservations—and this is the case with all of the younger Indians—converse in English. It is not good English, but it is the kind they speak, a kind of pigeon English."

"I had the work of securing some Cherokee talk, and in doing so talked with a dozen or more leading Cherokees. They admitted to me that they did not know one Cherokee who could speak pure Cherokee. They said it was with the greatest difficulty that they could get the boys and girls to speak in their native tongue at all or to learn even the commonest words or phrases. I arranged with a half dozen Cherokees, however, and secured their services to talk into the machines, and have thus got some pretty good Cherokee, but I know enough about the language myself to know that it is very imperfect Indian language. A few of the Sioux Indians talk pretty well, but it is a mixture. In less than 20 years I do not think there will be an Indian in this country who can talk his native tongue pure. As far as the Indian children are concerned, they use six English words where they use one Indian word. The machines of the day will record the language if it is talked into them, but the difficulty is to get Indians who can talk with the necessary degree of accuracy."—Washington Star.

**THE KEYNOTE OF NATURE.**

Chinese Discovered It Thousands of Years Ago.

The Chinese find in the deep roar of the great and sacred river the keynote of nature. They say that the aggregate sound of nature, such as is heard in the roar of great rivers, the sighing of the wind in tall forest trees, the hum of great cities, etc., is a definite single tone of quite an appreciable pitch. Professor Rice, in his "Chinese Music," says that the Chinese recognized thousands of years ago this fact in regard to sound which the scientists of today are just beginning to discover. As proof of this he quotes from their writings, "The waters of the Hoang Ho, rushing by, intoned the great 'kung,' called 'the great tone' in Chinese music, and he shows this to correspond with the F, 'considered by modern physicists to be the actual tonic of nature.'"

Professor R. Silliman, too, in his "Principles of Physics," says that "this tone is held to be the middle F of the piano, which may therefore be considered the keynote of nature." This can easily be put to the test by any one in the following way: Go outside some fine night when sounds are clear and listen to the general sound of nature as from a distance. It will suggest a tone of a certain pitch. Keeping this in your mind, go inside and strike the middle F of the piano. The two sounds will be found to correspond in pitch.—Harper's Magazine.

**The Gamblers' Joy.**

Perhaps you never thought of it, in all de place an hour. But it's summer in de alley jes' de same as in de street. An when de warmness finds a lot o' people gone away. It jes' turns in an takes it out on dem as has de day. But don't suppose dere ain't no luxury for folks like me. Hey couldn't take it all off ter de mountains an de sea. Talk o' universal fav'rights—he's de pet o' ev'ry day. We couldn't get along widout de hokey pokey man.

He gits around, no matter if it's cloudy or it's clear. He's better dan de Banty Claus, who comes but once a year. Youse high toned folks dat measures by de 'mount o' money spent. Don't know what you are missin' 'cause dis only costs a cent. An you eat your chilly vittles wid a fork, I understand. An lose de benefit o' all de coolness on your han! O' course you has your pleasure, but you never, never can. Know de satisfaction furnished by de hokey pokey man.

It don't take no bathin' suit. You stands out in de street. An jes' de moisture trickle from your face down ter your feet. An when you swallow some you ain't afraid you're goin' ter drown. You shoots your eyes an thinks o' paradiso while it slides down. I'd rather hear his call dan Melba sing any day. Or hear his wagon squeak dan de bingle bingle. De handkerchiefs an de railroad men fer summer joys will plan. But they'll never give quick action like de hokey pokey man.

—Washington Star.

## Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

## Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Yellow Heat in the House.

Up to a few years ago the yellow heat was unknown in England outside the annual visit to the seaside, and there many people would have been disposed to look upon it as the uniform of what is called in ornamental fashion the "boudoir." But in this respect, again, the leveling spirit of the age asserted itself. Men are now occasionally seen walking through the streets, especially when spring comes, with yellow boots who could not be set down by any enemy, however malignant, as "boudoir."

It was reserved, however, for Lord Randolph Churchill to bring yellow boots into the house of commons. There was a visible shudder through the house of commons on the historic evening when Lord Randolph was observed walking up the floor with these staring, appalling yellow boots on. Nobody had ever seen such a thing before. It was observed that the late speaker, who had a very stately figure and was very resolute in upholding the dignity of the house of commons—it was observed that the speaker turned away his eyes as though he would at least appear not to see this horror and profanation. But once the daring example was given, the revolutionary movement at work declared itself openly. Now it is quite a common sight the moment the fine weather comes to see the yellow boot.—Harper's Magazine.

## Baby Weighed 6 Pounds.

When the food given the baby is not digested, it ferments and causes acidity of the stomach. Babies suffering so should be given Dr. John W. Bull's Baby Syrup, which will correct this trouble and, by its alterative effect, promote a wholesome digestion and aid the baby to develop and gain strength. "Mrs. T. Lafay, 235 10th Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia., had a puny baby which only weighed 6 lbs. when three weeks old. She gave him Dr. John W. Bull's Baby Syrup, and in a few weeks the baby weighed 12 lbs. She is very enthusiastic over this remedy. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is for sale everywhere for 25 cents. Accept nothing else instead, but see that you get the genuine Dr. John W. Bull's Baby Syrup."

**Quick Relief for Asthma.**

Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have failed to give relief. Give it a trial. H. F. Vorkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

**A Turkish Bride.**

Richard Davey, in his book, "The Sultan and His Subjects," thus describes the appearance of a Turkish bride:

"The bride, whom we will call Gni Hanum, or the Lady Rose, is dressed in the most elaborate Parisian bridal costume, with an immense long train, a wreath of orange flowers at her head and a pink veil reaching to the ground. She sits like a statue on a sort of throne, placed at the farther end of the apartment, beneath a canopy composed of garlands of artificial roses. All the ladies of her family and acquaintances are present, some few of the elder in the beautiful oriental costumes of a by-gone time, the rest in badly chosen European evening dresses and blazoning with all the jewelry they can load upon their persons."

**Consistent.**

"Mrs. Duckley is very much afraid of germs."

"Yes?"

"Always boils the water, even that which she uses for washing her face and hands."

"Indeed?"

"But I noticed today when she paid her car fare that she had been carrying her nickel in her mouth."—Cleveland Leader.

**Good Time.**

Jack—They say young Tim can do 14 knots per hour.

Dorothy—Yachtman, I suppose?

Jack—No; clergyman.—New York Times.

Much of the sulphate produced in England is exported to Germany, where it is used principally in the cultivation of beet root.

Economy and strength are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month.

**Wonderful! Marvellous!**

are expressions frequently heard about cures effected by Foley's Kidney Cure. Do not fail to try this great remedy for any kidney trouble. H. F. Vorkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

**Excursion to Lakeside, Ohio,**

under auspices of Epworth church, Friday, July 23rd, Fare—\$1.50; children, 75c. All who desire may remain over Sunday, and no extra charge. Everybody who loves a good time is invited to join this merry company. For particulars see bills.

## CLAIMS PIKE'S PEAK.

MOST REMARKABLE CLAIM EVER FILED AT WASHINGTON.

Dr. Lewis lived on the Summit of the Peak For Three Years—He Now Wants the Government to Issue a Homestead Patent to Him.

Dr. Albert G. Lewis, mayor of Manitou, Colo., will go to Washington shortly to lay claim to the top of Pike's Peak. With him will be a corps of the best known land and title lawyers in the country, who will attempt to prevail upon the supreme court to acknowledge Lewis as the rightful owner of the south half of the southwest fourth, and the south half of the southeast fourth of section 7, township 14, range 68 west in El Paso county, Colo., which land is and comprises the whole summit of the famous mountain.

The claim is based upon a filing made by Lewis under date of Feb. 2, 1889, when at the Pueblo land office he filed an old soldier's declaratory statement upon the land in question. This filing was made immediately after President Cleveland's proclamation transferring the entire mountain from the war department to the department of the interior. Lewis will go to Washington loaded down with his affidavits of prominent citizens of El Paso county who will testify to his having legally taken possession of a quarter section on the very top of the mountain, and to his having lived upon it the required length of time and made the necessary improvements stipulated by law for the proving up of an old soldier's homestead.

The doctor will attempt to prove that he settled upon the land in good faith while it was yet a part of the public domain, and that he had established his ownership to 160 acres there before the peak was converted by the government into a timber reservation.

This is the most astounding claim ever made at the government land office. If Dr. Lewis is successful, it will put him at once in possession of property worth almost fabulous sums of money. It will give him control of the most famous mountain peak in the world. It would place at his mercy the tens of thousands of tourists and sightseers who make the top of Pike's peak the objective point of their wanderings, and who annually give up their little quota of \$5 each just to ride the nine miles to its summit. He would have at his mercy the capital invested in the cog road, and could, if he so chose, levy exorbitant taxes for franchises and rights of every kind. The property to which he lays claim bears the distinction of being the highest piece of ground ever settled upon for homestead purpose in the United States.

At its highest point it is 14,170 feet above the level of the sea and is perpetually white with snow. No desert was ever more barren of vegetation. The place is wholly unfit for human habitation, and yet Dr. Lewis made his home there winter and summer for over three years and now claims as his reward a government title to a strip of land, or rock—for Pike's peak is a solid mass of granite—a quarter of a mile wide and a mile long, extending directly over the summit of the peak.

The disputed point in the controversy is as to whether President Cleveland's proclamation actually and legally transferred the land from the war department to the interior department. Attorney Miller, who served in the government land office under Harrison, held that it did, as have several other prominent land and title lawyers. Henry N. Copp, author of "Copp's Public Land Laws," upon which the government bases all decisions in land matters, after a thorough investigation of Dr. Lewis' claims at the general land office at Washington wrote in part as follows concerning the information he had gained there: "It was also stated that settlers in good faith on these lands would be protected, and be permitted to make filings or entries when the land is surveyed and opened to the public. I would therefore advise you to continue your residence and improvements, and there can be little doubt of your obtaining a title to the land you occupy." Mr. Copp is still one of the lawyers in the case.

The story of the doctor's occupation of the peak is an interesting one and contains much history of value concerning the entire mountain. During the latter part of Cleveland's first term and for some time previous to the abandonment of Pike's peak as a signal station it was known by the signal officers on the peak that the station was soon to be done away with.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**The Senator's Nobby Crash Suit.**

There are various kinds of crash suits, but in point of extreme nobbiness Senator Mason's clothes would take the biscuit.

The rotund Illinois senator is not content with the ordinary tow such as Senator Hawley delights in. Oh, no! There is nothing unique or stylish in the dusty drab of the common \$2.58 article. Mr. Mason's suit is crash, but it is ornamented with the prettiest black stripes you ever saw. They run close together in neat parallel lines and are as fine as if drawn with a pen. It is the only suit of its kind in Washington, and Senator Mason is the envy of all his colleagues.—Washington Post.

**Calf and a Rabbit Friends.**

A few years ago Attorney E. W. Draffen of Lawrenceburg, Ky., bought a pair of white rabbits. One of them died, and, strange to say, a strong attachment soon sprang up between the other rabbit and a Jersey calf. The two became constant companions, and when the calf grew up the friendship was not broken. The Jersey goes out in the field to graze during the day and the rabbit plays about the yard. In the evening when the Jersey comes up the rabbit goes out, and the two fondle and caress each other in the most affectionate manner.—Lawrenceburg News.

## Labor

1/2 THE Time Cost

SAVED BY

## GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

What More Can be Asked?

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



## BRAZILIAN BALM

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN REMEDY

Coughs, Colds, Croup & Grippe

LIKE MAGIC.

RADICALLY CURES

## CATARRH!

It clears the head of foul mucus; heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat; sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the sense of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and drooping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes

**HAY FEVER.**

making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the gripple germ and quickly removes all the after bad effects.

**INFALLIBLE IN ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, FLU, RHEUMATISM, DYSPENTHIA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID AND SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption ever discovered.**

**Cures a Fresh Cold in one day.** Stops sneezing in 3 minutes. Stops ringing in the head and relieves deafness. As an infection is invaluable in female troubles. For cure of the head, throat, chest and lungs like magic. For the healing power is almost miraculous. The Best Family Medicine in Existence.

50 Cent Bottle contains 100 Doses, or Two Weeks Treatment for Catarrh.

\$1.00 BOTTLE EQUALS THREE 50c. BOTTLES.

**HOME TESTIMONIALS:**

"Brazilian Balm cured me of inveterate catarrh which I had for over 20 years. It is the most wonderful triumph of medical science."—Gen. J. Parks Postles. "The croup, cold and the worst form of gripple we have found Brazilian Balm invaluable."—Jas. W. S. Boake, D. D., Pastor Del. Ave. Bap. Ch. "Mrs. Lore has used the Brazilian Balm and thinks it did her much good."—Hon. Chas. B. Lorr, Chief Justice of Del. "One bottle of Brazilian Balm cured a friend of mine of hay fever."—Thos. M. Chaffin. "I was very deaf for 10 years from catarrh. Brazilian Balm applied warm in my ears every day soon restored my hearing."—Mrs. John Scotten, Chester, Pa. "It is the best thing for dyspepsia I ever saw tried."—Judge Edward Woodlee. "I was worn almost to the grave with a racking cough that all the remedies and the doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one bottle of Brazilian Balm. It shall be my doctor through life."—Mrs. J. Gallows, Pittsburg, Pa. "I was fearfully crippled up with rheumatism, could not get my hand to my head. I took ten or fifteen bottles of Brazilian Balm in six months. Am now entirely cured and as nimble as I was at forty."—Anson Durrell, aged 84. A lady in Cincinnati was so afflicted with asthma that during the winter for seventeen years she was unable to sleep lying down, was entirely and permanently cured with Brazilian Balm.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.**

**B. F. JACKSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.**

**A Valuable Man.**

"I might give you a situation in my literary bureau," remarked Gen. Weyler to the applicant, "if I were satisfied as to your abilities."

"Well, general, I used to be stenographer, typewriter and press agent for Gentleman Jaw, the celebrated American puglist."

"I think you'll do."—Louisville Courier Journal.

**CASITORIA.**

It is a very

**A Case of Conscience.**

Junior Partner (Colds, Cash & Co.)—The salesman in department X says he won't perjure his soul another week lying about our goods. It will be difficult to fill his place.

Second Partner—How much is he getting?

"Ten dollars a week."

"Offer him \$12 and a commission."—New York Weekly.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

**SICK HEADACHE**

Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

## Brazilian Balm

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN REMEDY

Coughs, Colds, Croup & Grippe

LIKE MAGIC.

RADICALLY CURES

## CATARRH!

It clears the head of foul mucus; heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat; sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the sense of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and drooping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes

**HAY FEVER.**

making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the gripple germ and quickly removes all the after bad effects.

**INFALLIBLE IN ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, FLU, RHEUMATISM, DYSPENTHIA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID AND SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption ever discovered.**

**Cures a Fresh Cold in one day.** Stops sneezing in 3 minutes. Stops ringing in the head and relieves deafness. As an infection is invaluable in female troubles. For cure of the head, throat, chest and lungs like magic. For the healing power is almost miraculous. The Best Family Medicine in Existence.

50 Cent Bottle contains 100 Doses, or Two Weeks Treatment for Catarrh.

\$1.00 BOTTLE EQUALS THREE 50c. BOTTLES.

**HOME TESTIMONIALS:**

"Brazilian Balm cured me of inveterate catarrh which I had for over 20 years. It is the most wonderful triumph of medical science."—Gen. J. Parks Postles. "The croup, cold and the worst form of gripple we have found Brazilian Balm invaluable."—Jas. W. S. Boake, D. D., Pastor Del. Ave. Bap. Ch. "Mrs. Lore has used the Brazilian Balm and thinks it did her much good."—Hon. Chas. B. Lorr, Chief Justice of Del. "One bottle of Brazilian Balm cured a friend of mine of hay fever."—Thos. M. Chaffin. "I was very deaf for 10 years from catarrh. Brazilian Balm applied warm in my ears every day soon restored my hearing."—Mrs. John Scotten, Chester, Pa. "It is the best thing for dyspepsia I ever saw tried."—Judge Edward Woodlee. "I was worn almost to the grave with a racking cough that all the remedies and the doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one bottle of Brazilian Balm. It shall be my doctor through life."—Mrs. J. Gallows, Pittsburg, Pa. "I was fearfully crippled up with rheumatism, could not get my hand to my head. I took ten or fifteen bottles of Brazilian Balm in six months. Am now entirely cured and as nimble as I was at forty."—Anson Durrell, aged 84. A lady in Cincinnati was so afflicted with asthma that during the winter for seventeen years she was unable to sleep lying down, was entirely and permanently cured with Brazilian Balm.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.**

**B. F. JACKSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.**

**A Valuable Man.**

"I might give you a situation in my literary bureau," remarked Gen. Weyler to the applicant, "if I were satisfied as to your abilities."

"Well, general, I used to be stenographer, typewriter and press agent for Gentleman Jaw, the celebrated American puglist."

"I think you'll do."—Louisville Courier Journal.

**CASITORIA.**

It is a very

**A Case of Conscience.**

Junior Partner (Colds, Cash & Co.)—The salesman in department X says he won't perjure his soul another week lying about our goods. It will be difficult to fill his place.

Second Partner—How much is he getting?

"Ten dollars a week."

"Offer him \$12 and a commission."—New York Weekly.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

**SICK HEADACHE**

Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too



## LOCAL TIME CARD

Showing times of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Ohio, collected from the Lima, Ohio, and Erie Railroad Company.

P. M. W. & O. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

Taking effect Sunday, July 2, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SOUTH.	
Arrives daily	7:45 a. m.
Leaves daily	8:15 a. m.
Arrives Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Leaves Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Arrives daily	1:15 p. m.
Leaves daily	1:45 p. m.
Arrives Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Leaves Sunday	2:45 p. m.

NORTH.	
Arrives daily	7:45 a. m.
Leaves daily	8:15 a. m.
Arrives Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Leaves Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Arrives daily	1:15 p. m.
Leaves daily	1:45 p. m.
Arrives Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Leaves Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

O. R. & D. R. R.	
Going East Daily	7:45 a. m.
Going West Daily	8:15 a. m.
Going East Sunday	9:15 a. m.
Going West Sunday	9:45 a. m.
Going East Daily	1:15 p. m.
Going West Daily	1:45 p. m.
Going East Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Going West Sunday	2:45 p. m.

## CHRISTIAN DEEDS

Are Better Than Words and are More Appreciated.

## THE CHURCH FELLOWSHIP

Displayed by the People of the Congregational Church Recovers Marital Recognition in a Religious Publication.

It will be of interest to Lima people to know that the genuine Christian spirit and church fellowship which the people of the Congregational church of this city displayed in throwing open the doors of their magnificent edifice to a less fortunate congregation, has been given the recognition in the religious publications the good deed merited. The following, contributed by J. W. Holt and published in the *Religious Telescope*, is evidence of the appreciation of the deed:

"On July 5, soon after the burning of the United Brethren Church at Lima, Ohio, at noon, deacon Thomas, of the Congregational church, went down to see the ruins. As a number of our people stood about crying, a thought struck him. He reported it to the pastor of his church, who had a like thought. A meeting of the trustees and ruling officers was called, and they unanimously agreed to offer their splendid church to our people, without cost, for all week services, morning hour Sabbath school, and the Sabbath evenings until our people could replace their church. This offer was most thankfully accepted, and on the following Sabbath evening a large audience assembled in the Congregational church to gather what lessons they could from the misfortune in the burning of their church house. Rev. Mr. Swanson, the pastor of the church, in a beautiful address, full of the spirit of the Master, tendered their church house to the use of the United Brethren, and Rev. R. W. Wilgus, our pastor, in warm and fitting words accepted the offer. The pastor of the Baptist church had meantime, it was stated, also made a like offer of their house.

Following the address of Brother Wilgus came the discourse of the evening by the writer, from the text, "Our holy and beautiful house where our fathers praised thee is burned with fire." This was followed by a heart-touching and encouraging address by Dr. Thomson, pastor of the Presbyterian church. This circumstance makes one of the most beautiful instances of Christian fellowship and church co-operation which has come under the notice of the writer, and is a mighty lesson for the churches at large, and a strong testimony of the Christ spirit to those outside the church. The Congregational church house is one of the best in the state. Our congregation in Lima is composed of about five hundred loyal members of the church, but they are not possessed of much of this world's goods. They have had a long struggle to pay for their church and had built up only with the aid of the Church Extension Society, to which they still owed about \$400. They will realize about \$1,700 insurance, and I believe it is their purpose to undertake at once the erection of a new house of worship. It is one of the most important centers of Anglia conference.

Our people far and near will not forget or lose the lesson from the noble act of this our sister church in Lima."

Some time ago the one-year-old child of Mr. M. E. Lindsey, of Franklin Forks, Pa., had a very severe attack of colic. She suffered great pain. Mr. Lindsey gave her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and in ten minutes her distress was gone. This is the best medicine in the world for children when troubled with colic or diarrhoea. It never fails to effect a prompt cure. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant for them to take. It should be kept in every home, especially during the summer months. For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

National Encampment Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25th to 28th.

Excursion tickets at one cent per mile each way from all stations on Erie Lines will be sold August 21st, 22d and 23d. Good returning August 31st with privilege of extension to Sept. 20th. Stop over will be allowed at Chautauque Lake on return trip. For further information call on nearest agent of the Erie Lines.

W. S. MORRISON, Trav. Pass. Ag't.

Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.'s Excursions.

Chautauque Lake—July and August 2d. Thirty day limited. Rate, \$3.60.

Buffalo, N. Y.—G. A. R. Encampment, August 22d and 23d. Rate, \$4.50.

For full particulars as to train limits and any information apply to F. O. McCoy, ticket agent.

Don't Miss Recital. Hover Auditorium to-night. Care run every few minutes.

## MOTHER'S MISTAKE.

Lima Mothers Make It, But With a Little Light There Need be None.

Incontinence of urine is far too prevalent amongst children. Some are ushered into this world with weak urinary organs—cold readily affects the muscles that control the bladder in others, and cases have occurred where forced retention in school or church brought on a long and stubborn attack. Be the causes what they may, one thing is certain, on the parents rests the responsibility of nipping this so-called habit in the bud. It is criminal to allow a child to grow to an adult age afflicted with an offensive, distressing ailment, when a remedy, a sure, certain remedy, can easily be procured. We are aware of instances met with in a physician's practice where the victims struggle silently and bravely to conquer in manhood what their parents should have stopped in infancy, and as their struggles prove abortive, they cannot prevent a feeling of resentment when they meditate on the carelessness that marred their lives. All Lima mothers can avoid this mistake and profit by the statement of a Lima resident.

Mr. Wm. Maurer, Fire Dept. No. 1, says: "I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at W. M. Melville's drug store, No. 147 N. Main St., for my little boy, aged five years. He has been troubled with incontinence of the urine during the night. I had given him several highly recommended medicines without obtaining any satisfaction. I spoke to our physician about it and he said he would give me a prescription that would fix it up all right, but his medicine had no more effect than what I had tried before. Reading of Doan's Kidney Pills and what they were doing as a kidney medicine, I thought I would try them. I am very much pleased that I did. I gave him two a day and immediately he was all right, and he has remained so. I tell you they are a good medicine for the kidneys and from this out I shall highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

## CHEAP TRIP EAST.

To Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Philadelphia will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines Aug. 2d, 3d and 4th, account L. A. W. meet. The low rate will not be restricted to members of that organization, but anybody may take advantage of them. It will be a good chance for former Pennsylvanians to visit their old homes or friends in the eastern end of the Keystone State. The route is over the cool Allegheny Mountains, through Harpersburg and Lancaster. For full information regarding rates, time of trains and other details apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

7-19 eod

Our Nation's Wealth in Gold Dollars.

The wealthiest nation of the world is the United States. The census of 1890 shows the true valuation, or fair selling price, of the real and personal property of the country to be \$65,037,091,197. It is an increase of over 49 per cent on the valuation of the previous decade and is about six times the value of the money of the entire world. The mind cannot grasp the meaning of such figures without graphic illustration. This amount in gold dollars would load 128,570 carts, each carrying a ton. If 2,000 gold dollars were piled one on the other, they would form a stack three feet high. Make similar piles close together till a wall of gold one mile long and worth \$280,493,000 is formed. Increase this wall to 25 1/2 miles and the amount would represent our national wealth. Placed side by side the coins would form a carpet of gold covering five square miles. —William George Jordan in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Better Than the Name.

Turkish baths, strange to say, or what we knew by that name, are unknown in Turkey, while in Austria they are called Roman baths. In Germany, with their accustomed verbal accuracy, they call the same thing Römisch-Türkische dampfbad. Let us hope these German baths are not really as bad as they call them. —Exchange.

About 200 miles from Sydney is a place called Winton, and in one of the mountains there is said to be a coal mine which has been burning for over 100 years.

When You Take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocketbook) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. H. F. Vorkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

Pneumonia Cured.

Mrs. A. J. Lawrence, of Beaver, Pa., says: "Brazilian Balm brought me out of a severe attack of pneumonia in splendid shape. It is a wonderful remedy for coughs and lung troubles. Also for outward use, for burns, cold-sores, and chapped hands and face, it cures like magic. It is invaluable in the family."

Well Qualified.

"What makes you think Smoothly is an experienced fisherman?"

"Because he is one of the most natural and artistic liars I have ever had the pleasure of meeting." —Detroit Free Press.

## A New New England.

The trolley roads, says Allan F. Sabin in the *Atlantic*, are rapidly covering Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut with a network that is slowly and surely redistributing the population. It seems almost inevitable that a great part of the present rural area of these three states will ultimately be included in the suburbs of their numerous and widely scattered industrial centers and of their country seats. Residents of the cities are coming more and more to make their real homes in the country. They are building their country houses with more comfort and more solidity, and are living in them a much larger part of the year than formerly. The country season extends already from the 1st of May to the 1st of November and is still lengthening. Improved railway and steamboat transportation, the multiplication of large fortunes, greater leisure, above all a growing appreciation of the sports and resources of country life, have contributed to this result. It looks very much as if our urban society were attaching itself primarily to the land—living on the land and leaving it for the city only in the festive season. Whether this tendency will produce again a landed aristocracy instead of an aristocracy of other forms of wealth who can say? One thing only is sure—it would produce thereby a new New England.

Brooding.

The following method is recommended for bronzing objects of copper, for example, medals: Dissolve 2 parts of verdigris (acetate of copper) and 1 part of sal ammoniac in vinegar. Boil the solution, skim it and dilute with water until it no longer possesses a feeble metallic smell nor produces a whitish precipitate on the addition of water. Then let it boil again in an earthenware or porcelain vessel and transfer it while boiling into another vessel containing the perfectly clean medals, etc., and place the whole on the fire. As soon as the medals assume the required color remove them and wash carefully in clean water. The objects must not be left too long in the acid bath over the fire, because the layer of oxide would become too thick and would easily scale off the surface, whereas, if the operation is properly conducted, the coating adheres so firmly that it cannot be separated even by scraping.

Of course, it is only after a certain number of trials and with experience that the exact moment can be ascertained for removing the objects from the bath. It is very necessary that the bath be not too concentrated, as the superficial oxide becomes proportionately less adherent. Moreover, a whitish powder is deposited on the medal, which turns green on exposure to the air and spoils the appearance of the bronzing. —Jewelers' Circular.

How He Made a Saving.

"That mine in Tuolumne county is costing me a mint of money," said a local capitalist to one of his employees. "I wish you would figure around and see if you can't make a saving somewhere. If you can, I'll raise your salary \$50 a month."

"But suppose I can't make a saving of \$50 a month?" inquired the young man.

"Well, I've tried to figure it out myself, and I can't find where I can save a cent. If you can, you are worth \$50 a month more."

"All right, sir. I'll look into it."

The young man went over all the accounts, but he could not find where he could cut down a single expense. Finally it occurred to him that he was drawing \$25 a month for acting as secretary of the mining company.

"I've found a place where you can save \$25 a month," he informed his employer the next day. "I've cut off that salary of \$25 a month we've been paying the secretary for doing nothing."

He got his raise. —San Francisco Post.

Pretty Names For Books.

The following are some of the curious titles of old English books:

"A Most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nougat For God's Saints to Suckle At."

"Biscuit Baked In the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved For the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation."

"A Sigh of Sorrow For the Sinners of Zion Breathed Out of a Hole In the Wall of an Earthly Vessel Known Among Men by the Name of Samuel Fish" (in Quaker who had been imprisoned).

"Eggs of Charity Layed For the Chickens of the Covenant and Boiled With the Water of Divine Love. Take Ye Out and Eat."

"The Spiritual Mustard Pot to Make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion."

Most of these were published in the time of Cromwell. —St. Nicholas.

Artificial Rain.

The making of artificial cars seems to have reached scientific perfection within the last decade. Made of a specially prepared rubber, flesh colored in the rough, they are painted by hand in exact imitation of the remaining car of the unfortunate customer and are carefully "touched" and marked over as an artist's picture.

Well Qualified.

"What makes you think Smoothly is an experienced fisherman?"

"Because he is one of the most natural and artistic liars I have ever had the pleasure of meeting." —Detroit Free Press.

## PERSONALITIES.

James B. Duke, president of the cigarette manufacturing company of his name, is said to resemble Senator Hanna in many ways.

Professor Samuel Brassai of the University of Klausenburg, in Hungary, died recently soon after celebrating his hundredth birthday.

John D. Rockefeller has notified the Des Moines Baptist college that he will give \$3 for every dollar the college will raise from other sources.

The second oldest living alumnus of Amherst is Rev. Elias Riggs, D. D., LL. D., of Constantinople, an eminent philologist and translator of the Bible into the Armenian, Bulgarian and Turkish languages.

Congressman Walker of Massachusetts is the president's almost daily companion when in Washington between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The tie between the two men is their mutual fondness for horseback riding.

President Faure created a commotion recently in Paris by driving about with a nurse and baby in the seat usually occupied by his aid. It was then learned that his married daughter had given birth to a son three weeks before.

Saint Saens made a short speech at the dinner recently given in Paris to celebrate the hundredth performance of "Samson et Dalila." In answer to a toast to his glory he said: "Generally glory only comes after death. Let us wait until then."

Governor Black of New York was a farmer's son and one of a family of 11 children, yet he prepared himself unaided to enter college at 18 and graduated from Dartmouth at 22. He is now angular, tall and smooth shaven and is often called "young Abe Lincoln."

Westley Richards of Birmingham, England, who died recently at the age of 88 years, was one of the inventors of the enfield rifle and made the first capping breechloading rifles and cartridges in 1858. Later he invented the top lever breechloader and the falling block rifle, with the metallic cartridge for it.

Daniel O'Connell, youngest and last surviving son of the liberator, has just died at Bedford, England, aged 81 years. He was a renegade to the cause of Ireland, accepting the office of income tax commissioner from Palmerston 40 years ago and subscribing regularly to the Unionist fund to fight home rule.

Herr Mittermayer, a recently elected member of the Austrian reichsrath, brought a suit for libel against a political opponent who accused him of having stolen money when he was a waiter at a Vienna hotel. At the trial his adversary produced his written confession, and Herr Mittermayer was turned over to the criminal court.

Queen Victoria has outlived not only all the dukes of 1837, but half of those who were alive at her fiftieth anniversary in 1887. The then Dukes of Bedford, Buckingham, Cleveland, Devonshire, Hamilton, Leeds, Leinster, Manchester, Marlborough, Roxburghe, Rutland, Somerset and Sutherland have all died during the last ten years.

Trees and Lumber.

Well dried locust weighs 45.5 pounds to the cubic foot.

Lancewood, without knots and well dried, weighs 45 pounds to the cubic foot.

Black walnut is less than half the weight of a corresponding quantity of ebony.

The bows of the North American Indians were usually made from a species of osage orange.

The best ash wood weighs 58 pounds 3 ounces when green to the cubic foot and 50 pounds when dry.

Well dried lignum vitae is said to be among the heaviest of woods, weighing 83.31 pounds to the cubic foot.

Trees the bark of which has been removed in the spring should never be felled until the foliage dies in the fall.

Experienced lumbermen can ascertain almost exactly the condition of a tree by striking it a heavy blow with an ax and judging by the sound.

Common rot in wood is caused by bad piling or exposure, and the infallible signs of this disease in wood are yellowish patches on the ends of the pieces or yellowish dust in the cracks.

The strongest known wood is said to be lancewood. Its tensile strength per square inch is 23,000 pounds—that is to say that weight is required to tear asunder a piece of it one inch square. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



# The Lima Times-Democrat

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA  
Carriage Property Anywhere in United States  
OFFICE—THIRD BUILDING,  
No. 251 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
TELEPHONE CALL, R. 4 84.

**THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.**  
This Lima Times-Democrat is published every Friday (except Sundays) and is the largest paper in the city. It is published for the publisher by the Times-Democrat Publishing Co., 251 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
One copy one year, in advance, \$1.00  
Six months, in advance, .60  
Three months, in advance, .35  
Single copies, 5 cents.  
Subscriptions outside made monthly. One copy one month, in advance, 10 cents. All subscriptions outside must be paid in advance.  
The Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any paper in the city. It is published for the publisher by the Times-Democrat Publishing Co., 251 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
All foreign subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
Advertisements not paid for in advance will be dropped at the end of the first year.  
Address all communications to  
Times-Democrat Publishing Co.,  
Lima, Ohio.



## STATE DEMOCRATS TO TICKET.

- For Governor,  
**ROBERT L. CHAPMAN,**  
of Jackson county.
- For Lieutenant Governor,  
**MELVILLE SHAW,**  
of Angalia county.
- For Supreme Judge,  
**JOHN T. SPRIGGS,**  
of Monroe county.
- For Attorney General,  
**WILLIAM H. DOBE,**  
of Lucas county.
- For Treasurer,  
**JAMES F. WILSON,**  
of Trumbull county.
- For Member Board of Public Works,  
**PETER H. DRIGNON,**  
of Lucas county.
- For School Commissioner,  
**M. E. HARD,**  
of Columbiana county.
- For State Senators,  
**WM. G. BROOKIN,**  
**WM. F. DECKER,**  
For Representative,  
**CHAS. H. ADKINS,**  
For County Treasurer,  
**AUGUST G. LUTZ,**  
For Sheriff,  
**E. A. BOGART,**  
For County Surveyor,  
**J. O. CRONLEY,**  
For Commissioner,  
**GEORGE D. KANAWL,**  
For Coroner,  
**DR. E. G. BURTON,**  
For Infirmary Director,  
**I. B. STEVEN.**

The Ohio election is coming on space. Has this fact anything to do with the bumpiness of our foreign policy?—*Indianapolis News.*

The Standard Oil Company has bought 300,000 of the 375,000 of the sugar trust stock, and now control that part of the McKinley congress.

Garret A. Hobart: That name sounds familiar. Was he not a candidate for some office last fall? What was it? And what has become of him?—*Oil City Herald.*

Fort Wayne has had another attack of McKinley prosperity in the closing up of one of her banks yesterday. This McKinley prosperity is a great thing for receivers and assignees, but it is a bit severe on the common folk who lose their money in collapsed banks, etc.

## OIL AND SUGAR.

### The Standard Oil Co. Buys a Big Block of Stock and

### CONTROLS THE SUGAR TRUST

The Way a Republican Congress Plays Into the Hands of the Trust—The People Will Pay the Piper While Monopolists Dance.

If there was any evidence needed to condemn the action of the Republican party in framing and attempting to pass a tariff law entirely in the interest of trusts and monopolies it is furnished in the recent action of the Standard Oil Company buying up the common stock of the sugar trust before the passage of the bill and its signature by the President. Do the people want any better evidence of what the McKinley congress will do with the sugar trust bill, or what McKinley will do as to signing the obnoxious measure when the bosses crack their whip, than the fact that the Standard Oil Company controls the sugar trust? The largest corruption fund ever used in the United States disgraced the presidential election last fall under Mark Hanna's guiding hand. The persons and corporations and trusts furnishing the money were promised a chance to recoup their contributions in the event of the success of the Republican ticket. A servile Republican congress was told what to do; a mortgaged president was given his orders, and the people will have a burden thrown upon them to pay for the election expenses of an administration which is pursuing a policy that will make us a nation of paupers.

A New York paper says: Congress having guaranteed a 12 per cent. annual dividend and distributed \$13,000,000 bonus to the sugar trust, the Standard Oil Company, knowing a good thing when it sees it, has entered the open market and secured control of the saccharine bonanza. It was the safest speculation ever attempted by the Rockefeller family. They knew the sugar trust controlled 80 per cent. of the entire sugar output, when the Standard Oil Company only had absolutely 50 per cent. of all oil produced. Therefore, they and their friends have bought fully 200,000 of the 375,000 shares of common stock and henceforth, doubtless, will manage it on the same lines that characterized the policy of the Standard Oil trust.

This, in brief, is the explanation of sensational events that have been occurring in Wall street since Monday. The sugar trust magnates had confidence in congress. The small holders have been weeded out. When the extra session was summoned sugar was 110; to-day it is 140. Until the last two days the stock has been slowly acquired by the Standard Oil people. Then Wall street awoke to the situation and the determined men who had resolved to control the sugar market of the world completed their capture in a splendid and masterly manner.

An old campaigner on that Barbary coast would have understood the battle. The chimes of Trinity church have been drowned for two days past by the cries of the victors and the groans of the wounded. Resolute men, heroes in commercial life, were caught on the short side of the market and were compelled to surrender and settle at terrible sacrifices. The sugar trust was passing into new hands and the frenzied brokers who so greedily ravished the stock from anybody who had the stock to sell were the only visible representatives of the sugar barons.

Probable as a reaction in the market price of the stock may be in the near future, its stability as a dividend payer for the next four years is beyond question. The sugar gamblers have been playing with loaded dice. They were sure of "protection." They asked for comparatively little in the house of representatives, relying on their friends at the eastern end of the capitol, but every fraction of a cent added to the sugar tariff was an improvement upon the Wilson schedule now in force. In the senate the sugar gamblers asked and obtained greater concessions than they expected the house conferees to grant. Then there was the conference committee.

The result shows that its members were either befooled or beguiled into opening a Klondyke mine for the sugar trust. But the commercial highwaymen have been waylaid. In the height of this triumph a new interest stealthily approached, and,

like the Ichneumon of the Nile, suddenly took possession of the very vitals of the monster trust. Rockefeller, Piager and Rogers will stand beghed Havemeyer and the sugar monopoly in the future, though for prudential reasons they put stool pigeons and dummies to represent them in the directory. The Standard people are frightened at times, as they contemplate the immense proportions of the monopoly. They are not sure how much the people of this country will tolerate.

The Philadelphia Record says: Mr. Groves, having been asked whether the tariff didn't give the lead trust \$3,500,000 worth of "protection," justly answered: "I don't know, and I don't care." As one of the business managers of the recent presidential campaign, Mr. Groves ought to know whether the present tariff is a payment in full to the trusts or simply so much on account.

There is a nice profit in the paving of Market street at \$1.80 per cubic yard, so say the people who want the contract at that price. The Barber Asphalt Company want the contract at about \$10,000 more money. Assuming the statement of the Columbia Construction Company to be true, and that the labor and material would cost the Barber the same as it costs the Columbia Construction Company, there is a neat margin of extra profit of \$10,000 that the Barber people would reap off that contract if they manage to get it at their bid.

The New York Evening Post was a warm supporter of Mr. McKinley in the last presidential campaign, which resulted in his election, but now it is roasting him for what it declares was a most cowardly retreat on the currency question. It says: "The country is practically without a President. He holds office only to sign decrees which other men impose upon him. He is a highly respectable figure-head; he is an excellent, royal-progressive kind of chief executive, traveling about to lay cornerstones and wish his people prosperity; but a President in the constitutional sense—a President of independent initiative, jealous of his prerogative, direct representative of the people—he is not." Thus the Evening Post bolts with rage and handles Mr. McKinley without gloves, simply because the leaders of his party in congress warned him that if he sent in his currency message his idol, the high tariff bill, would be smashed in the senate.

The sugar trust will make a clean net profit of nearly \$15,000,000 during the first month of the new tariff law, says the Southwest. As soon as it became evident that an increased rate would be placed on raw sugar the trust began to rush new sugar into their warehouses from every country producing raw sugar. Their supply of raw sugar at ordinary times is about 100,000 tons, but they now have at least 700,000 tons, and it is estimated that before the tariff bill goes into effect they will have 1,000,000 tons of raw sugar brought in under the present tariff rate. The present rate of duty on raw sugar is about \$16 per ton, and the proposed rate is \$22 per ton. It will therefore be seen that the trust will make a clean \$16,000,000. When the tariff law goes into effect the price of sugar will be raised, and the trust will pocket the extra profit. In order to secure some revenue from this enormous stock of sugar it is proposed to levy an internal revenue tax of \$15 per ton on all sugar refined in this country during the next six months. As the entire stock on hand must be refined within that time, it is thought that the trust may be made to pay the legitimate tax on its product.

Never before have the exports of merchandise reached so high a figure as during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, nor has the excess of exports over imports ever been so large. The statement, with comparison, is as follows: Exports of domestic merchandise, \$1,032,898,860; increase over 1896, about \$170,000,000. Total exports of foreign and domestic merchandise, \$1,051,697,091, as compared with \$882,606,938 for 1896. The total imports of merchandise during the year amounted to \$764,373,995, of which \$381,932,695 was free of duty. The total imports were about \$15,350,000 less than last year, and the excess of exports over imports for the year was \$287,313,186. This is an excess of about \$185,000,000 over last year, and an excess of about \$23,000,000 over any previous year. The exports of gold, including ores,

amounted to \$60,359,780, as compared with \$112,409,947 for 1896. The imports of gold amounted to \$85,013,575, an increase of about \$51,500,000 over 1896. The exports of silver amounted to \$61,946,638, and the imports, \$20,533,227. Never before has the silver movement, both exports and imports, reached so high a figure.

Warning to Gold Hunters. San Francisco, July 23.—The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Bertha arrived from Onalaska with 500 tons of concentrates from the Apollo mines at Unga and a bar of bullion from the same source, but brought no gold from the Klondyke region. Captain Hayes of the vessel, speaking of the Klondyke boom, however, said: "The fact that the new gold fields are 2,400 miles from St. Michaels and difficulties of transportation are insurmountable, can not be too forcibly impressed upon the prospectors."

Lynched on General Principles. Madisonville, Ky., July 23.—The body of Ephraim Brinkley was found dangling from a limb near his home. He had been lynched by a mob of about 40 citizens on general principles. Several weeks ago a woman, Croucher, a well-to-do citizen of the neighborhood, was assaulted by Brinkley and his associates. Brinkley was suspected of an evil reputation, and the evidence could not be found convincing him with the crime.

Silver President Resigns. Providence, July 23.—President E. B. Andrews of Brown university sent a letter to the faculty resigning his office. The letter was in response to a communication sent to President Andrews by the special committee appointed by the trustees and fellows in June, who at that time called him to account for his silver utterances.

Lady Brassey Seriously Injured. Melbourne, July 23.—Lady Thomas Brassey, wife of the governor of Victoria, has met with a serious accident. While out driving her horses took fright and ran away. Lady Brassey was thrown out and severely injured, two of her ribs being broken. In January last Baron Brassey was thrown from his horse and badly hurt.

Suit of Foreclosure. Indianapolis, July 23.—Judge Woods of the United States circuit court issued a decree ordering the sale of the Terre Haute and Logansport railroad, a branch of the Vandavia. A suit to foreclose an extension mortgage was brought by Benjamin Harrison as trustee.

Another Drop in Silver. New York, July 23.—Another drop in silver was recorded in the home market, prices quoted being 95 1/2 cents an ounce. There was a marked absence of demand for the metal. The value of the silver in a silver dollar according to this price is just a fraction over 45 cents.

Vitriol Killed Him. Parkersburg, W. Va., July 23.—William A. Beatty, the wealthy old operator, victim of the vengeance of Mrs. Edna Hutchins, who threw vitriol on him three weeks ago, is dead. His wife left several days ago without seeing him. Mrs. Hutchins is still at large.

Will Go to Alaska. Elwood, Ind., July 23.—The Elwood Mining association has been organized with a large membership and will send eight men from this city to the Klondyke gold regions in Alaska to prospect. Shares are selling at \$1,000 and 500 people have already taken stock.

Priest Dead. Troy, N. Y., July 23.—Rev. Peter Havermans, the oldest Roman Catholic priest in the United States, is dead. Father Havermans was born in the province of North Brabant, Holland, March 27, 1806, and came to America in October, 1830.

Doctors and Patients. A physician with a large practice sees strange sights—some humorous, some pitiful and some irritating. Sir Benjamin W. Richardson, commenting on the fact that these singular sights tend to produce in the doctor's mind the feeling "All things are alike to all," says he once surprised a bishop by saying that the writer of Ecclesiastes must have been a doctor.

Once a woman who kept a fuel store brought her husband to Dr. Richardson in a little cart with his body covered with small coal, under the idea that by this means she was keeping him warm. Another woman to whom he prescribed an ether mixture, therefore volatile, first made it warm in order that it might be agreeable to take.

He was called in the early days of his London practice to visit a servant in a large house, and overheard the mistress ask the housekeeper: "What sort of a man is he, and how did he come? Did he drive?"

"I think you'll like him, ma'am," replied the housekeeper, "but, poor man, he is only a walking doctor yet." People made a distinction between the walking and the driving doctor in former days. A physician with a large paying practice used to ride in a chariot which cost 300 guineas. Now people do not care if a doctor comes in a landau or a brougham or a cab, provided he comes quickly.

## LAW KNOCKED OUT.

Decision of Federal Judge on the Three-Cent Fare Act.

Indianapolis, July 23.—Judge Shaw, after in the federal court sent down from Chicago his decision on the three-cent streetcar fare law, he sustained his former opinion and holds the law to be unconstitutional. His former decision held that the law applying to Indianapolis only, purporting to fix the streetcar fare at 3 cents, was void. He granted an injunction restraining the city and state officers from enforcing the law and the company from obeying it. Another case involving the law was carried from the Marion county circuit court to the state supreme court.

This court, by a unanimous decision, held the law to be constitutional. The city and state officials are not disposed to accept the Showalter decision as final, but will see what further can be done in the courts. They have not yet decided upon a course of action.

## Off For the Gold Diggings.

Seattle, Wash., July 23.—At 3:57 p. m. the North American Transportation company's steamer Portland sailed from Seattle to St. Michael's, Alaska, from which point her passengers will be transferred to Yukon river steamers and carried to the famous Klondyke gold fields. There were 128 passengers, a few of whom were women. It can be stated almost positively that unless something unexpected happens, the Portland passengers will reach Dawson City, at the junction of the Yukon and Klondyke rivers, without experiencing any hardships worth mentioning.

## Attended the Barbecue.

Nashville, July 23.—But a short session of the senate of the National Union was held, and it was devoted to discussion of amendments to the constitution. But few were adopted and at 11 a. m. the members and the families went to Belle Meade by special train where an old-fashioned barbecue was served by the local members of the order.

## Not Andree's Pigeons.

Stockholm, July 23.—The Attenblad, which has close relations with Herr Andree, said that Andree could not have dispatched the pigeons recently caught in the neighborhood of Sevedek, in Killyke, and near Tromsø island, because it was arranged that his pigeons should be marked with the words, "Andree Expedition, A. D., 1897."

## Governor Tanner Hissed.

Chicago, July 23.—An incident of the Logan parade that caused much comment was the disagreeable reception accorded Governor Tanner of Illinois at frequent points along the line of march. In more than a dozen places he was hissed loudly. Cheers were given him, too, and in from the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue a flattering greeting was given him, but at other places, notably at Jackson boulevard and Lavelle street, he was given a storm of hisses.

## Stricken With Apoplexy.

Nelsonville, O., July 23.—William W. Poston, one of Nelsonville's most prominent citizens, died from apoplexy.

## Furniture Factory Burned.

Cambridge, Mass., July 23.—The furniture factory of Keeler & Company was visited by fire, and the loss will be about \$25,000. Fully insured.

## ON THE DIAMOND.

Winners and Losers in the Great National Game—The Standing.

CLUB	W.	L.	P.	C.
Brooklyn	22	17	1	0
Chicago	19	20	1	0
Cincinnati	18	21	1	0
Cleveland	17	22	1	0
Philadelphia	16	23	1	0
Pittsburgh	15	24	1	0
St. Louis	14	25	1	0
Washington	13	26	1	0
Baltimore	12	27	1	0
Buffalo	11	28	1	0
San Francisco	10	29	1	0
Seattle	9	30	1	0
Portland	8	31	1	0
Albany	7	32	1	0
Albany	6	33	1	0
Albany	5	34	1	0
Albany	4	35	1	0
Albany	3	36	1	0
Albany	2	37	1	0
Albany	1	38	1	0
Albany	0	39	1	0

## AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, July 23.—The Louisville team won the game with a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Miller, Dowling and Wilson; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Long and Butler.

## AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, July 23.—The Cincinnati team won the game with a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Miller, Dowling and Wilson; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Long and Butler.

## AT PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, July 23.—The Pittsburgh team won the game with a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Miller, Dowling and Wilson; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Long and Butler.

## AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, July 23.—The Cleveland team won the game with a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Miller, Dowling and Wilson; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Long and Butler.

## AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 23.—The Chicago team won the game with a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Miller, Dowling and Wilson; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Long and Butler.

## AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 23.—The St. Louis team won the game with a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Miller, Dowling and Wilson; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Long and Butler.

## AT ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, July 23.—The St. Paul team won the game with a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Miller, Dowling and Wilson; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Long and Butler.

## AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, July 23.—The Kansas City team won the game with a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Miller, Dowling and Wilson; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Long and Butler.

## AT MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, July 23.—The Milwaukee team won the game with a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Miller, Dowling and Wilson; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Long and Butler.

## THE EGG AND THE HARE.

Two Different Symbols Connected With the Easter Anniversary.

Of late years there has been a marked and growing tendency on the part of Easter artists and confectioners to substitute the rabbit or hare for the old familiar Easter egg as a symbol of the joyous Easter anniversary. In the well remembered "not long ago" the egg held absolute and undisputed sway as the universal emblem of the resurrection. Then the egg "retired" and the fuzzy little chick added its cunning presence to confectioners' window decorations. So far the connection between the symbol and the event was so easily understood that comment or questioning would have been entirely superfluous, but with the advent of the "bunny" tribe the complexity becomes too embarrassing to silence, and one is anxious to have an answer to the question, Why? The timid, dainty little long eared rabbit is certainly cute and attractive, but what has it to do with Easter? No one questions its beauty or effectiveness, but wherein lies its appropriateness?

In seeking an answer to this reasonable inquiry one finds an easy clue in the work of Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo artists, who all agree in associating the hare with the moon. In the minds of these authorities the "man in the moon," with whom one is so well acquainted, is not a man at all, but a hare, and it is found in studying the mythology of these countries that the hare and the moon are identical in their symbology, the Chinese representing the moon as a hare pounding rice in a mortar. After establishing the connection between the hare and the moon the rest is easy, for Easter is really a festival of the moon, its date being fixed by the council of Nice in 351 A. D. as the first Sunday after the first full moon following the vernal equinox.

So the moon being clearly related to Easter, and the hare being related to the moon, the hare is clearly entitled to participate in the Easter cheer.

Of course this only opens the door to a flood of eager questions whose answers are only to be found in dusty, musty tomes of mythological lore, and the search is too involved and tiresome to be interesting. Just why the hare should have been adopted as the symbol of the moon is not easy to determine satisfactorily, as history on this point is shrouded in the clouds of antiquity and complicated by conflicting testimony. One account has it that Buddha once desired to feed a hungry fellow creature and to do this took the form of a hare. In this form he was transferred to the moon, where he still remains.

Equally reliable is the account of Indra's being at one time in a famishing condition, when the hare, being an extremely sympathetic creature, was naturally heartbroken at such distress. Unable to relieve the great man's hunger in any other way the hare threw himself into the fire and thus saved Indra from starvation. Out of gratitude for this sacrifice Indra translated the animal to the moon.

Many more recent bases for linking the hare to the moon could be found, as the fact of its carrying its young a lunar month, being nocturnal in its habits, its young being born with their eyes open, and the moon being called the "open eye," and a superstition that the hare changed its sex annually, the moon's sex being changed from masculine during its waxing period, when it was called the "lord of light" and considered as the sign of new life, and feminine during the waning period.—*New York Tribune.*

## A Princess Lacks Half a Crown.

Many incidents in the early life of Queen Victoria are related in an article in St. Nicholas, written by James Cassidy and entitled "Girlhood Days of England's Queen." Mr. Cassidy says:

A certain story associated with Tunbridge Wells illustrates how sensibly she was treated. At a bazaar in that town the little girl had spent all her money, most unselfishly, it must be admitted, for she had been buying presents for her friends. A pretty box arrested her attention, and she said to her governess:

"How I should like to buy that box for So-and-so," whom she mentioned by name, "but it is half a crown, and I've spent all my money!"

The saleswoman, saying, "That is of no consequence," proposed to inclose it with the other articles. The Baroness Lehzen objected, as the princess was not allowed to buy upon credit, but only for ready money. The saleswoman immediately offered to put by the box for her, and this was gladly agreed to. It was quite early one morning some time afterward when the young princess, mounted on a donkey, appeared at the shop. She had received her allowance and had come to buy the coveted treasure.



# 7 QUARTERS

Will buy one of our \$3.00 or \$2.50  
Ladies' Fine Oxfords, in

GREEN, CHOCOLATE, WINE OR BLACK!

In all the New Toes and Lasts.

## MICHAEL'S

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

### BEAUTY GLASSES

That improve the expression of a pretty face, instead of marvelling it, will be found in our superb stock. Those whose eyes are surrounded by our perfectly adjusted and fine Brazilian pebble or French crystal eyeglasses are the cynosure of all eyes who need glasses, but dread to wear them. Bring your eyes to us and we will fit them with perfect glasses that will improve your appearance and your eyesight.

\$3.00 for a gold frame that we guarantee 10 years. Can we do more?

MACDONALD & CO.

Old Postoffice. 147 North Main St.  
(Examination Free.)



### MONEY TO LOAN

AT 5 PER CENT. in sums of \$100 up, on FARM LANDS and CITY PROPERTY. Loans made for long time, with privilege of paying all or any part of interest day. LOANS MADE AT ONCE. Call on us when you want CHEAP money on EASY terms.

LIMA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,  
Rooms 1 and 2 Monopollan Bldg. Lima.  
D. C. HENDERSON, Attorney.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

We have a large sum of money to loan on city property and improved farm lands at the VERY LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST with the privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing CHEAP MONEY and on SHORT NOTICE, will find it will be to their interest to call on C. H. FOLSOM.

Real Estate and Loan Broker.  
Room No. 2 and 3,  
415 E. 15th St.

### WANTED.

FOR SALE—The buildings as they stand on box factory grounds, north Union street. Apply at office of American Strawboard Co.

IF YOU wish to know past or future, call at 507 North Main street, third door south of McKibben street, on west side of street. Twenty-five years experience, with great success. Satisfaction to everyone. Prices: 25 cents for questions; 50 cents for ladies; \$1.00 for gentlemen.

### FUNERAL TO-DAY.

Remains of Little Clarence Harmon interred at Woodlawn.

The funeral services of Clarence Francis, the seventeen-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harmon, of Jefferson and Pearl streets, were held from the Disciple church on west Wayne street, at 10 o'clock this morning. The services were conducted by Rev. Hill and the remains were interred at Woodlawn cemetery.

Mr. W. H. Smith, editor of *The Argus*, Benton, Pa., recommends a remedy for diarrhoea which he has used with magical effect. "Several weeks ago," he says, "I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after using less than one-third of the contents the results were magical—effecting an entire cure. I heartily and cheerfully recommend the remedy to all suffering from diarrhoea." This remedy is for sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; G. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

Free Turtle Soup

at the Earl House bar, Saturday evening.

### COURT HOUSE NEWS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Joseph N. Delaney and wife to Geo. Hutchinson; lots 141 and 142 in Seinsheimer's addition to Lima. \$550.

John W. Van Dyke and wife to Sam L. McGuin; lot 4619 in Van Dyke's addition to Lima. \$250.

### DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cad's Condition Powders, they are just what a home needs when in last condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

### The Programme

at Miss Ellis' recital this evening will begin at 8:15 instead of 8 o'clock.

### THE BARBER PEOPLE.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

years. The relator continues that the Columbia Co. agreed to pave Market street with Dundonald asphalt from the island of Trinidad for the sum of \$51,943.04, but proceeds by alleging that the Dundonald material is not equally as good as the material bid upon by the Barber people, but has been shown by analysis and experiment to be far less cohesive and inferior in other respects to the pitch lake material, and for these reasons the petition claims that the Columbia Co. is not a responsible bidder and that the bid of that company should have been rejected.

The relator further extends the petition, by stating that when the paving committee met to consider the bids, he offered to furnish the members with evidence of the inferior quality of the Dundonald asphalt but the committee, "though this is not the language of the petition," "turned him down." He alleges, further, that the committee made no effort to investigate the quality or merits of the asphalt, and that the defendants passed a resolution awarding the contract to the Columbia company, and adds that no tests were made of the sample of asphalt submitted by the Columbia company. He alleges as another cause of action that the Columbia company is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, but is not organized under the laws of Ohio, has never filed any statement with the secretary of state of Ohio, and has not complied with the laws of Ohio relating to foreign corporations, and has not received any certificate from the secretary of state authorizing it to do business in this state.

The relator winds up the petition by announcing that by reason of the foregoing the Barber people are entitled to the contract for the Market street improvement, and prays that a writ of mandamus may be issued commanding the defendant city to award the contract to them.

Upon the filing of the petition judge Richs granted an alternative writ, returnable July 31. The city council will instruct city solicitor Adgate to defend the city in the action, and together with attorneys Motter & Mackenzie will prove to the satisfaction of the court that the

bid of the Columbia Construction Co. is regular, and it is the opinion of many that the city will win. If it does not, there is other recourse—to reject all bids.

### TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frush, a son.

Mrs. E. Deikel, of west Wayne street, is again confined to her bed by sickness.

The condition of Mrs. Charles Mooney, of west Wayne street, who is ill, still remains unchanged.

Warren Kilgour expects to enter the law school at Ada next week. He, no doubt, will make an earnest and successful attorney.

Mr. W. C. Pawley, general secretary of the Jersey City Association, will speak Sunday at 3:30 p. m. upon the subject: "The Brotherhood of Man." This address is suited to all classes of men—merchants, mechanics, professional and railroad men. Let all men come and hear this important theme discussed by an able speaker. Good music will be furnished.

### BLUE GUM NEGROES.

The Brils That Their Bites Are Supposed to Cause—A Doctor's Statement.

Among the numerous superstitions of the old plantation days which still linger in the south none is more pronounced or more widely diffused than the belief in the fatal effects of the "blue gum nigger's" bite. In many places can be found white persons of intelligence who will tell you that the bite of a negro with blue gums is more to be dreaded than the bite of rattlesnakes and rabid dogs. It is affirmed that his bite is a sure producer of hydrophobia, blood poisoning and numerous other terrible ills.

Every few months the southern newspapers publish accounts of persons being bitten by blue gum negroes and the fearful results. These newspaper accounts tell of children being bitten by their enraged nurses or of men and boys who are bitten in fights with negroes, with the result that hydrophobia, blood poisoning or something of the kind is said always to occur. Recently a physician in Augusta, Ga., who was treating a patient suffering from a bite of this kind, said he was unable to offer any scientific explanation of the blue gum negro's bite, but he believed it was as deadly as that of the most poisonous reptiles.

It is said that an Alabama plow hand once became angered at his mule and bit off the end of its ear. The mule at once became frantic and ran braying through the woods until it fell over a bluff and was killed. Several years ago a man in middle Georgia was bitten by a blue gum laborer, and it is said that a few days later he developed violent symptoms of hydrophobia and ran about frothing at the mouth and biting like a dog until he was overpowered by his neighbors and lodged in the county jail.

There is no scientific reason why the bite of a negro whose gums happen to be covered with a blue cuticle should be any more poisonous than the bite of a white man whose gums nature has provided with a covering of red. It is very probable that in cases where inflammation does follow such bites it is the result of such conditions as are sometimes known to produce various degrees of blood poisoning from slight wounds or scratches. But, while the bite of the blue gum negro may not in reality be any more harmful than the bite of any other human being, the fact remains that he is universally dreaded by both whites and blacks and by his own class.

It is impossible to trace the strange belief to its origin. It may have been suggested to the whites by their early experiences with the negroes, may have been developed on the old plantations by the vagaries of the African mind or, what is more probable, imported from the jungles of the Kongo homeland.—New York Sun.

### THE BARBER PEOPLE.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

years. The relator continues that the Columbia Co. agreed to pave Market street with Dundonald asphalt from the island of Trinidad for the sum of \$51,943.04, but proceeds by alleging that the Dundonald material is not equally as good as the material bid upon by the Barber people, but has been shown by analysis and experiment to be far less cohesive and inferior in other respects to the pitch lake material, and for these reasons the petition claims that the Columbia Co. is not a responsible bidder and that the bid of that company should have been rejected.

The relator further extends the petition, by stating that when the paving committee met to consider the bids, he offered to furnish the members with evidence of the inferior quality of the Dundonald asphalt but the committee, "though this is not the language of the petition," "turned him down." He alleges, further, that the committee made no effort to investigate the quality or merits of the asphalt, and that the defendants passed a resolution awarding the contract to the Columbia company, and adds that no tests were made of the sample of asphalt submitted by the Columbia company. He alleges as another cause of action that the Columbia company is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, but is not organized under the laws of Ohio, has never filed any statement with the secretary of state of Ohio, and has not complied with the laws of Ohio relating to foreign corporations, and has not received any certificate from the secretary of state authorizing it to do business in this state.

The relator winds up the petition by announcing that by reason of the foregoing the Barber people are entitled to the contract for the Market street improvement, and prays that a writ of mandamus may be issued commanding the defendant city to award the contract to them.

Upon the filing of the petition judge Richs granted an alternative writ, returnable July 31. The city council will instruct city solicitor Adgate to defend the city in the action, and together with attorneys Motter & Mackenzie will prove to the satisfaction of the court that the

bid of the Columbia Construction Co. is regular, and it is the opinion of many that the city will win. If it does not, there is other recourse—to reject all bids.

### TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frush, a son.

Mrs. E. Deikel, of west Wayne street, is again confined to her bed by sickness.

The condition of Mrs. Charles Mooney, of west Wayne street, who is ill, still remains unchanged.

Warren Kilgour expects to enter the law school at Ada next week. He, no doubt, will make an earnest and successful attorney.

Mr. W. C. Pawley, general secretary of the Jersey City Association, will speak Sunday at 3:30 p. m. upon the subject: "The Brotherhood of Man." This address is suited to all classes of men—merchants, mechanics, professional and railroad men. Let all men come and hear this important theme discussed by an able speaker. Good music will be furnished.

### BLUE GUM NEGROES.

The Brils That Their Bites Are Supposed to Cause—A Doctor's Statement.

Among the numerous superstitions of the old plantation days which still linger in the south none is more pronounced or more widely diffused than the belief in the fatal effects of the "blue gum nigger's" bite. In many places can be found white persons of intelligence who will tell you that the bite of a negro with blue gums is more to be dreaded than the bite of rattlesnakes and rabid dogs. It is affirmed that his bite is a sure producer of hydrophobia, blood poisoning and numerous other terrible ills.

Every few months the southern newspapers publish accounts of persons being bitten by blue gum negroes and the fearful results. These newspaper accounts tell of children being bitten by their enraged nurses or of men and boys who are bitten in fights with negroes, with the result that hydrophobia, blood poisoning or something of the kind is said always to occur. Recently a physician in Augusta, Ga., who was treating a patient suffering from a bite of this kind, said he was unable to offer any scientific explanation of the blue gum negro's bite, but he believed it was as deadly as that of the most poisonous reptiles.

It is said that an Alabama plow hand once became angered at his mule and bit off the end of its ear. The mule at once became frantic and ran braying through the woods until it fell over a bluff and was killed. Several years ago a man in middle Georgia was bitten by a blue gum laborer, and it is said that a few days later he developed violent symptoms of hydrophobia and ran about frothing at the mouth and biting like a dog until he was overpowered by his neighbors and lodged in the county jail.

There is no scientific reason why the bite of a negro whose gums happen to be covered with a blue cuticle should be any more poisonous than the bite of a white man whose gums nature has provided with a covering of red. It is very probable that in cases where inflammation does follow such bites it is the result of such conditions as are sometimes known to produce various degrees of blood poisoning from slight wounds or scratches. But, while the bite of the blue gum negro may not in reality be any more harmful than the bite of any other human being, the fact remains that he is universally dreaded by both whites and blacks and by his own class.

It is impossible to trace the strange belief to its origin. It may have been suggested to the whites by their early experiences with the negroes, may have been developed on the old plantations by the vagaries of the African mind or, what is more probable, imported from the jungles of the Kongo homeland.—New York Sun.

### THE BARBER PEOPLE.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

years. The relator continues that the Columbia Co. agreed to pave Market street with Dundonald asphalt from the island of Trinidad for the sum of \$51,943.04, but proceeds by alleging that the Dundonald material is not equally as good as the material bid upon by the Barber people, but has been shown by analysis and experiment to be far less cohesive and inferior in other respects to the pitch lake material, and for these reasons the petition claims that the Columbia Co. is not a responsible bidder and that the bid of that company should have been rejected.

The relator further extends the petition, by stating that when the paving committee met to consider the bids, he offered to furnish the members with evidence of the inferior quality of the Dundonald asphalt but the committee, "though this is not the language of the petition," "turned him down." He alleges, further, that the committee made no effort to investigate the quality or merits of the asphalt, and that the defendants passed a resolution awarding the contract to the Columbia company, and adds that no tests were made of the sample of asphalt submitted by the Columbia company. He alleges as another cause of action that the Columbia company is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, but is not organized under the laws of Ohio, has never filed any statement with the secretary of state of Ohio, and has not complied with the laws of Ohio relating to foreign corporations, and has not received any certificate from the secretary of state authorizing it to do business in this state.

The relator winds up the petition by announcing that by reason of the foregoing the Barber people are entitled to the contract for the Market street improvement, and prays that a writ of mandamus may be issued commanding the defendant city to award the contract to them.

Upon the filing of the petition judge Richs granted an alternative writ, returnable July 31. The city council will instruct city solicitor Adgate to defend the city in the action, and together with attorneys Motter & Mackenzie will prove to the satisfaction of the court that the

bid of the Columbia Construction Co. is regular, and it is the opinion of many that the city will win. If it does not, there is other recourse—to reject all bids.

### TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frush, a son.

Mrs. E. Deikel, of west Wayne street, is again confined to her bed by sickness.

The condition of Mrs. Charles Mooney, of west Wayne street, who is ill, still remains unchanged.

Warren Kilgour expects to enter the law school at Ada next week. He, no doubt, will make an earnest and successful attorney.

Mr. W. C. Pawley, general secretary of the Jersey City Association, will speak Sunday at 3:30 p. m. upon the subject: "The Brotherhood of Man." This address is suited to all classes of men—merchants, mechanics, professional and railroad men. Let all men come and hear this important theme discussed by an able speaker. Good music will be furnished.

### BLUE GUM NEGROES.

The Brils That Their Bites Are Supposed to Cause—A Doctor's Statement.

Among the numerous superstitions of the old plantation days which still linger in the south none is more pronounced or more widely diffused than the belief in the fatal effects of the "blue gum nigger's" bite. In many places can be found white persons of intelligence who will tell you that the bite of a negro with blue gums is more to be dreaded than the bite of rattlesnakes and rabid dogs. It is affirmed that his bite is a sure producer of hydrophobia, blood poisoning and numerous other terrible ills.

Every few months the southern newspapers publish accounts of persons being bitten by blue gum negroes and the fearful results. These newspaper accounts tell of children being bitten by their enraged nurses or of men and boys who are bitten in fights with negroes, with the result that hydrophobia, blood poisoning or something of the kind is said always to occur. Recently a physician in Augusta, Ga., who was treating a patient suffering from a bite of this kind, said he was unable to offer any scientific explanation of the blue gum negro's bite, but he believed it was as deadly as that of the most poisonous reptiles.

It is said that an Alabama plow hand once became angered at his mule and bit off the end of its ear. The mule at once became frantic and ran braying through the woods until it fell over a bluff and was killed. Several years ago a man in middle Georgia was bitten by a blue gum laborer, and it is said that a few days later he developed violent symptoms of hydrophobia and ran about frothing at the mouth and biting like a dog until he was overpowered by his neighbors and lodged in the county jail.

There is no scientific reason why the bite of a negro whose gums happen to be covered with a blue cuticle should be any more poisonous than the bite of a white man whose gums nature has provided with a covering of red. It is very probable that in cases where inflammation does follow such bites it is the result of such conditions as are sometimes known to produce various degrees of blood poisoning from slight wounds or scratches. But, while the bite of the blue gum negro may not in reality be any more harmful than the bite of any other human being, the fact remains that he is universally dreaded by both whites and blacks and by his own class.

It is impossible to trace the strange belief to its origin. It may have been suggested to the whites by their early experiences with the negroes, may have been developed on the old plantations by the vagaries of the African mind or, what is more probable, imported from the jungles of the Kongo homeland.—New York Sun.

### THE BARBER PEOPLE.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

years. The relator continues that the Columbia Co. agreed to pave Market street with Dundonald asphalt from the island of Trinidad for the sum of \$51,943.04, but proceeds by alleging that the Dundonald material is not equally as good as the material bid upon by the Barber people, but has been shown by analysis and experiment to be far less cohesive and inferior in other respects to the pitch lake material, and for these reasons the petition claims that the Columbia Co. is not a responsible bidder and that the bid of that company should have been rejected.

The relator further extends the petition, by stating that when the paving committee met to consider the bids, he offered to furnish the members with evidence of the inferior quality of the Dundonald asphalt but the committee, "though this is not the language of the petition," "turned him down." He alleges, further, that the committee made no effort to investigate the quality or merits of the asphalt, and that the defendants passed a resolution awarding the contract to the Columbia company, and adds that no tests were made of the sample of asphalt submitted by the Columbia company. He alleges as another cause of action that the Columbia company is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, but is not organized under the laws of Ohio, has never filed any statement with the secretary of state of Ohio, and has not complied with the laws of Ohio relating to foreign corporations, and has not received any certificate from the secretary of state authorizing it to do business in this state.

The relator winds up the petition by announcing that by reason of the foregoing the Barber people are entitled to the contract for the Market street improvement, and prays that a writ of mandamus may be issued commanding the defendant city to award the contract to them.

Upon the filing of the petition judge Richs granted an alternative writ, returnable July 31. The city council will instruct city solicitor Adgate to defend the city in the action, and together with attorneys Motter & Mackenzie will prove to the satisfaction of the court that the

bid of the Columbia Construction Co. is regular, and it is the opinion of many that the city will win. If it does not, there is other recourse—to reject all bids.

### TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frush, a son.

Mrs. E. Deikel, of west Wayne street, is again confined to her bed by sickness.

The condition of Mrs. Charles Mooney, of west Wayne street, who is ill, still remains unchanged.

Warren Kilgour expects to enter the law school at Ada next week. He, no doubt, will make an earnest and successful attorney.

Mr. W. C. Pawley, general secretary of the Jersey City Association, will speak Sunday at 3:30 p. m. upon the subject: "The Brotherhood of Man." This address is suited to all classes of men—merchants, mechanics, professional and railroad men. Let all men come and hear this important theme discussed by an able speaker. Good music will be furnished.

### BLUE GUM NEGROES.

The Brils That Their Bites Are Supposed to Cause—A Doctor's Statement.

Among the numerous superstitions of the old plantation days which still linger in the south none is more pronounced or more widely diffused than the belief in the fatal effects of the "blue gum nigger's" bite. In many places can be found white persons of intelligence who will tell you that the bite of a negro with blue gums is more to be dreaded than the bite of rattlesnakes and rabid dogs. It is affirmed that his bite is a sure producer of hydrophobia, blood poisoning and numerous other terrible ills.

Every few months the southern newspapers publish accounts of persons being bitten by blue gum negroes and the fearful results. These newspaper accounts tell of children being bitten by their enraged nurses or of men and boys who are bitten in fights with negroes, with the result that hydrophobia, blood poisoning or something of the kind is said always to occur. Recently a physician in Augusta, Ga., who was treating a patient suffering from a bite of this kind, said he was unable to offer any scientific explanation of the blue gum negro's bite, but he believed it was as deadly as that of the most poisonous reptiles.

It is said that an Alabama plow hand once became angered at his mule and bit off the end of its ear. The mule at once became frantic and ran braying through the woods until it fell over a bluff and was killed. Several years ago a man in middle Georgia was bitten by a blue gum laborer, and it is said that a few days later he developed violent symptoms of hydrophobia and ran about frothing at the mouth and biting like a dog until he was overpowered by his neighbors and lodged in the county jail.

There is no scientific reason why the bite of a negro whose gums happen to be covered with a blue cuticle should be any more poisonous than the bite of a white man whose gums nature has provided with a covering of red. It is very probable that in cases where inflammation does follow such bites it is the result of such conditions as are sometimes known to produce various degrees of blood poisoning from slight wounds or scratches. But, while the bite of the blue gum negro may not in reality be any more harmful than the bite of any other human being, the fact remains that he is universally dreaded by both whites and blacks and by his own class.

It is impossible to trace the strange belief to its origin. It may have been suggested to the whites by their early experiences with the negroes, may have been developed on the old plantations by the vagaries of the African mind or, what is more probable, imported from the jungles of the Kongo homeland.—New York Sun.

### THE BARBER PEOPLE.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

years. The relator continues that the Columbia Co. agreed to pave Market street with Dundonald asphalt from the island of Trinidad for the sum of \$51,943.04, but proceeds by alleging that the Dundonald material is not equally as good as the material bid upon by the Barber people, but has been shown by analysis and experiment to be far less cohesive and inferior in other respects to the pitch lake material, and for these reasons the petition claims that the Columbia Co. is not a responsible bidder and that the bid of that company should have been rejected.

The relator further extends the petition, by stating that when the paving committee met to consider the bids, he offered to furnish the members with evidence of the inferior quality of the Dundonald asphalt but the committee, "though this is not the language of the petition," "turned him down." He alleges, further, that the committee made no effort to investigate the quality or merits of the asphalt, and that the defendants passed a resolution awarding the contract to the Columbia company, and adds that no tests were made of the sample of asphalt submitted by the Columbia company. He alleges as another cause of action that the Columbia company is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, but is not organized under the laws of Ohio, has never filed any statement with the secretary of state of Ohio, and has not complied with the laws of Ohio relating to foreign corporations, and has not received any certificate from the secretary of state authorizing it to do business in this state.

The relator winds up the petition by announcing that by reason of the foregoing the Barber people are entitled to the contract for the Market street improvement, and prays that a writ of mandamus may be issued commanding the defendant city to award the contract to them.

Upon the filing of the petition judge Richs granted an alternative writ, returnable July 31. The city council will instruct city solicitor Adgate to defend the city in the action, and together with attorneys Motter & Mackenzie will prove to the satisfaction of the court that the

bid of the Columbia Construction Co. is regular, and it is the opinion of many that the city will win. If it does not, there is other recourse—to reject all bids.

### TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frush, a son.

Mrs. E. Deikel, of west Wayne street, is again confined to her bed by sickness.

The condition of Mrs. Charles Mooney, of west Wayne street, who is ill, still remains unchanged.

Warren Kilgour expects to enter the law school at Ada next week. He, no doubt, will make an earnest and successful attorney.

Mr. W. C. Pawley, general secretary of the Jersey City Association, will speak Sunday at 3:30 p. m. upon the subject: "The Brotherhood of Man." This address is suited to all classes of men—merchants, mechanics, professional and railroad men. Let all men come and hear this important theme discussed by an able speaker. Good music will be furnished.

### BLUE GUM NEGROES.

The Brils That Their Bites Are Supposed to Cause—A Doctor's Statement.

Among the numerous superstitions of the old plantation days which still linger in the south none is more pronounced or more widely diffused than the belief in the fatal effects of the "blue gum nigger's" bite. In many places can be found white persons of intelligence who will tell you that the bite of a negro with blue gums is more to be dreaded than the bite of rattlesnakes and rabid dogs. It is affirmed that his bite is a sure producer of hydrophobia, blood poisoning and numerous other terrible ills.

Every few months the southern newspapers publish accounts of persons being bitten by blue gum negroes and the fearful results. These newspaper accounts tell of children being bitten by their enraged nurses or of men and boys who are bitten in fights with negroes, with the result that hydrophobia, blood poisoning or something of the kind is said always to occur. Recently a physician in Augusta, Ga., who was treating a patient suffering from a bite of this kind, said he was unable to offer any scientific explanation of the blue gum negro's bite, but he believed it was as deadly as that of the most poisonous reptiles.

It is said that an Alabama plow hand once became angered at his mule and bit off the end of its ear. The mule at once became frantic and ran braying through the woods until it fell over a bluff and was killed. Several years ago a man in middle Georgia was bitten by a blue gum laborer, and it is said that a few days later he developed violent symptoms of hydrophobia and ran about frothing at the mouth and biting like a dog until he was overpowered by his neighbors and lodged in the county jail.

There is no scientific reason why the bite of a negro whose gums happen to be covered with a blue cuticle should be any more poisonous than the bite of a white man whose gums nature has provided with a covering of red. It is very probable that in cases where inflammation does follow such bites it is the result of such conditions as are sometimes known to produce various degrees of blood poisoning from slight wounds or scratches. But, while the bite of the blue gum negro may not in reality be any more harmful than the bite of any other human being, the fact remains that he is universally dreaded by both whites and blacks and by his own class.

It is impossible to trace the strange belief to its origin. It may have been suggested to the whites by their early experiences with the negroes, may have been developed on the old plantations by the vagaries of the African mind or, what is more probable, imported from the jungles of the Kongo homeland.—New York Sun.

### THE BARBER PEOPLE.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

years. The relator continues that the Columbia Co. agreed to pave Market street with Dundonald asphalt from the island of Trinidad for the sum of \$51,943.04, but proceeds by alleging that the Dundonald material is not equally as good as the material bid upon by the Barber people, but has been shown by analysis and experiment to be far less cohesive and inferior in other respects to the pitch lake material, and for these reasons the petition claims that the Columbia Co. is not a responsible bidder and that the bid of that company should have been rejected.



**ONLY 10c A WEEK,**

**The ...**

**Daily Times-Democrat.**

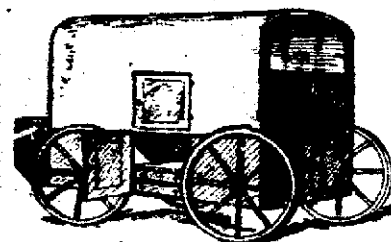
**The Largest, Newsiest and Leading Paper of Lima.**

## FARM GARDEN

FOR MARKETING PRODUCE.

Wagon For Selling From Door to Door. Box For Various Products.

Many gardeners and farmers have discovered that much more money is made by selling their produce at first hands from door to door than by selling to merchants or commission men. A convenient wagon is of the greatest importance if one is thus to market his produce. Such a wagon is shown in the cut here reproduced from American Gardening. It is "low hung" and has



its lower part boxed in and floored over. Access is had to this enclosed space by raising the driver's seat in front, by a door on each side in the middle and by two doors in the rear. At one side two drawers are shown. One of these is most convenient for carrying the flat parchment covered prints of butter to market, carrying the drawer to the customer's door to avoid handling. The other can be used for eggs, using the ordinary pasteboard fillers placed one upon another. The rear can have drawers or not, according to the nature of the produce to be carried.

Above the rear doors are two metal openwork doors that hold in the vegetables or other articles that are piled in loosely in the wagon's top. The center of this top space is easily reached from the canvas door in either side. The top is of course covered with canvas and should have the name of the farm painted upon each side, with the nature of the goods carried. This will advertise and enlarge one's trade.

When one carries to the customers on his route or to the general market a variety of farm products, as butter, eggs, berries, etc., it is often desirable to have a box that gives separate space for each variety. Such a box was depicted not long ago in The Farm Journal and is also here given. This box is made of such light material that it can be carried easily, even when well filled. The handles are arranged to fall down over the ends that the cover may be raised. The shelves can be movable and made either solid or of slats. Make the ends of three-eighths inch stuff and the rest of three-eighths inch pine.

**Early Plowing For Wheat.**  
Wheat needs compact ground, but not hard or rough ground. The soil ought to be made fine, so that the small roots can get their plant food, and this fine soil needs to be close about them. In commenting on the foregoing J. M. Rice, Oklahoma, explains in Farm, Field and Fireside that in heavy or clay soils this compacting will come naturally and quickly by gravitation and the action of rainfall. In the farther west the soil is light and loose and the rainfall limited. He says:

To get the natural compacting of soil, plowing, as a rule, must be done early. If it is practicable to do so, the plows should be started as soon as the standing grain is out. Where a header is used this may be the same day, and even where a binder is used a portion of the ground can be plowed among the shocks at once. Of course with the ordinary force of the farm this is not always practicable, but it would be best if it could be so arranged, for the ground dries out rapidly after the standing grain is removed and is likely to be too dry for plowing. With the usual light rainfall the compacting is a slow process, so the longest possible time should be had between plowing and seeding. There are artificial means of compacting, in the use of the roller and press drill. We used both of these in the wheat ground of the present harvest, but early plowing was better than all else.

**Does Subsoiling Pay?**  
According to The National Stockman, theoretically the use of the subsoil should pay in most soils. The settling of the ground, the tramping of teams in the bottom of furrows and the absence of much organic matter tend to exclude the air from the subsoil. A thorough stirring of this soil, loosening the whole mass to a depth of six or eight inches below the surface soil, commends itself to one's judgment. Granting this, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that very few subsoil plows are ever worn out. A progressive farmer will buy such a plow, use it one season, and then four times out of five cast it aside. His experience does not inspire him with sufficient faith to continue its use. There are exceptions to this rule, but comparatively few farmers practice subsoiling, notwithstanding the antiquity of the idea.

The idleness of the plows all over the country is no slight evidence of lack of faith in their use. The difficulty seems to be that a subsoil that easily packs and becomes hard is of such texture that a few soaking rains will compact it after being stirred by the subsoil plow. Deep plowing is more effective, as it puts sods and other vegetable matter below to hold the clay particles apart. More stirring of the clay beneath, without the addition of material to hold it loose, is chiefly temporary in its effects.

**A HOME MADE PLANT MARKER.**  
A rim of wood cut from a soft wood board and provided with cross supports and handles, as shown. Holes bored at frequent spaces about the edge of the rim have pegs fitted to them. Inserting pegs in the proper holes will then give a marker to be wheeled along the row where the plants are to be set, giving any space desired.

## EXTRACTING HONEY.

Treatment of Turpentine Honey Advised by C. F. Laddant.

Following are extracts from a letter written to The American Bee Journal by a well known Illinois bee man on a topic of common interest to beekeepers. Mr. Laddant writes:

The fact that bees are capping a comb of honey does not mean that the honey is sufficiently ripe. I have often seen honey work, or ferment, in such a way as to burst the capping of the comb. This happens more especially in hot and damp summers, when it is very difficult for the honey to ripen, owing to the dampness of the atmosphere. In an ordinary season honey may be considered sufficiently ripened when it has been in the hive for a week or more. The greatest trouble with unripe honey comes from that which is daily added to an unfinished super by the bees. During the first two or three days after it is harvested clover or basswood honey is usually so thin as to shake out of the combs very readily, or even to drip out, if the comb is upturned. Such honey will not do to extract, unless it is afterward ripened artificially.

Messrs. Muth & Son of Ohio, who handle hundreds of barrels of honey every year, tell us that they ripen their honey by keeping it in open vessels, after extracting, in a warm and dry room. Thus it is quite likely that if the supers are taken off and placed where they can have air and warmth the honey will thicken and become ripe, but we prefer to leave such supers on the hive, even if we have to tie up to such an extent that it would become necessary to prop up the hive with stakes or braces. Not only would the bees ripen this honey faster than can be done artificially, but there would be also the advantage of the super furnishing them additional space for honey as fast as the quantity is lessened by evaporation. Consequently we would not start extracting until there was absolutely no room left for the bees to store honey, or so little that further delay would be likely to induce them to swarm.

There are several reasons why the bees work better in an empty super than in a full one—that is, provided the combs are already built. The hive being less crowded, they find the place to deposit their load much more readily and thus lose less time in hunting for empty cells. Then there is no need of building additional combs or whitening or stretching the combs already built. But when one super is full and the other only one story above it there is but little time lost, and we believe it is a mistake to remove either before they are well filled unless more may be procured or unless the crop is at an end.

When the crop is ended, it takes but a very short time for the last honey harvested to mature, and we make it a point to begin the extracting just as soon as the harvest ceases. There are seasons, however, like the present one, when the honey flow is so strong and so continuous that the bees get overcrowded and the supers are all filled long before the end of the crop. The only remedy for such a state of things is to take the chances of a little unripe honey and relieve the hive of its load before any time is lost by the bees or before swarming preparations are made. When there is any doubt, however, as to the ripeness of the honey, it is well to follow the Muth method and keep it in open vessels in a hot, dry place for a few weeks before attempting to put it on the market.

## The New Feed Stuff.

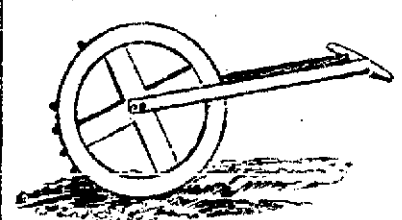
The new corn product being talked about is obtained by grinding cornstalks. The pith of the stalk is used for packing between the plates of ironed warships. The hard shell of the stalks, after the pith is taken out, is ground into a fine powder. It can be bagged like oats or bran and will keep as well as any other ground feed. Analysis proves that it is richer in muscle matters than the whole cornstalk, and experience shows that stock will eat it up clean. The stations tell that a balanced ration can be readily made up by mixing the new feed stuff with oil meal or cottonseed meal. A ton of the ground stalks will occupy but little more space than a ton of ensilage. There is authority for believing that this new feed stuff will have some effect in reducing the price of hay.

## Barneyard Measure.

Conclusions reached by a German authority are that the manure pile must be carefully constructed and protected from extremes of moisture and sunshine. It should be kept moist, but not wet. It is well to turn cattle in upon it occasionally to tramp it down, and thus exclude excess of air. When the heap is completed, it should be covered with earth. If these precautions are observed, the use of preservatives may be dispensed with. The profitability of the use of the latter in any case is determined by their cost.

## A Plant Marker.

When a large plot of ground is to be set with plants at equal distances apart, the marker originally illustrated in the New York Tribune and here presented will be found serviceable. It is a circle



A HOME MADE PLANT MARKER.

lar rim of wood cut from a soft wood board and provided with cross supports and handles, as shown. Holes bored at frequent spaces about the edge of the rim have pegs fitted to them. Inserting pegs in the proper holes will then give a marker to be wheeled along the row where the plants are to be set, giving any space desired.

## MUNYON CURES NEURALGIA

How Fast.

This sounds as if it came from the variety stage. But as a matter of fact it is history, for occasionally funny things do happen in the courts besides the lawyers.

It was in a negligence case recently, and a good-humored Irishman was a witness.

The judge, lawyers and everybody else were trying their best to extract from the Irishman something about the speed of a train.

"Was it going fast?" asked the judge.

"Aw, yis, it ware," answered the witness.

"How fast?"

"Oh, purty fast, yer honor."

"Well, how fast?"

"Aw, purty fast."

"Was it as fast as a man can run?"

"Aw, yis," said the Irishman, glad that the basis for an analogy was supplied. "As fast as two min kin run."—Buffalo Enquirer.

## Why not be Strong?

Blood, tissue, health and strength are generated from the food we eat; therefore, the maintenance of a vigorous digestion is quite essential to life. To strengthen and help digestion, use Dr. John W. Bull's Pills, the best remedy for stomach troubles ever devised. Mrs. C. J. Dobson, Kansas, Ill., in ordering some Dr. Bull's Pills, writes: "The people in this section are daily accomplishing good results with Dr. John W. Bull's Pills. An old lady told me the pills did her so much good, she could not be without them." Dr. John W. Bull's Pills (60 in a box) cost but 25 cents; trial box, 10 cents, at all dealers, or by mail. A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md. Ask for the genuine Dr. John W. Bull's Pills.

## Suggestive.

Fond Mother.—That piece my daughter is playing is very difficult.  
Visitor.—Can't you prevail upon her to try one that is impossible?—Brooklyn Life.

## Baby Screamed One Hour. One Doe Brought Smiles.

MARSHALL, O., Nov. 4, '95.—Hand Medicine Co.—"I cheerfully bear witness as to the virtues of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. Our baby, now nearly four months old, suffered much from colic. After having screamed with pain for over an hour we came upon Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and gave her a dose of it. In five minutes after taking she is all smiles, and at night we all sleep. Mrs. F. L. Traphagen, 46 W. Charles St." All druggists 25c.

## Yale Yarns.

"What was the laticlavins?" said the tutor to a pitiable wretch of that order whose intellects transmute the solid facts of positive knowledge into a nebula of vague conjectures. Boldly he concealed the weakness of his defenses and faced the enemy: "It was the garment which the Roman matrons wore when they went into the Cloaca Maxima."

Equally unfortunate was the youth who volunteered to give the parentage of Trojan Ganymede. "He was," said he, "the son of Mount Olympus and an eagle." Some doubt being expressed as to the exactness of this biological statement, he proved his faith in authorship and shocked a drowsy room into clamorous applause by reading triumphantly from the preface to his Ovid, "And Ganymede was borne to Mount Olympus by an eagle."

Even the mathematics recitation, usually a desiccated repast, was sometimes flavored with a taste of humor. A much loved professor was deeply pained to see an estimable young man, whose knowledge was at his fingers' ends, put that knowledge into his pocket upon the professor's approach. In a voluble attempt to cover his maneuver he said, "Professor, I think this sine of alpha can be computed upon a different theory." "Sir," mildly replied the professor, "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts you."—Judge Henry E. Howland in Scribner's.

## Seemed to Be on Fire.

"I suffered very much with a blood disorder. At times my skin seemed to be on fire. I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised and determined to try it. I found that it purified my blood and relieved that tired feeling. I have given it to my little girl for pain in the side and it relieved her." DELL C. UMBACH, Naakin, Ohio.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. All druggists. Price 25c.

Princess Louise of Bavaria is regarded by the English Jacobins as the de jure queen of Great Britain, being the last lineal descendant of the Stuarts.

## CASTORIA.

Don't Stop Him!

He has a bad attack of colic and is making for Vorkamp's drug store, northeast corner Main and North streets, after a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoea and Colic Cure. 25c and 50c.

## FARMING BY WOMEN.

No Men Must Be Employed on These Nebraska Farms.

If Mand Miller could make a success of farming, there is no reason, so argues Mrs. Mattie N. Bemis of Arabia, Neb., why women of the present age and generation should not do equally well. She is going to see if the plan won't work. She owns a large tract of land in northwestern Nebraska, which, she says, she intends to give to 12 deserving widows of northwestern farmers. In return she will require them to cultivate it without man's assistance.

She says she will start them out with all the machinery they need, a sufficient supply of cattle, horses, swine and poultry to serve as a nest egg, and money to last them until the first harvest can be disposed of. She admits that the climate is dry, but proposes to instruct her wards in the operation of the Campbell system of soil culture, by which method experiments have proved that the rainfall of the section is sufficient to insure bountiful crops. The nearest the women will be allowed to come to dealing with men is to sell the crops to them. If Mrs. Bemis ever learns that a man has been employed about the premises, the farm will revert to her. Any member of the community who marries will also forfeit her title to a share in the property.—New York Evening Telegram.

## BOY SAVED A TRAIN.

His Prompt Action Prevented Loss of Life Probably.

By quick action and presence of mind Frank Anderson, a 16-year-old boy, saved the Great Northern west bound express the other day from being wrecked. Anderson was walking along the road just out of Burwell, Minn., when he discovered a number of ties placed across the track. He tried to get them off, but was unable to do so. He knew that the train was due at that point in a very few minutes. There was no house where he could get help within a mile.

He ran to the station at Burwell, and, breaking in a window, secured some waste, which he saturated with oil and placed in bunches along the road for a distance of 300 feet. As soon as he saw the headlight of the engine as the train rounded a curve half a mile away he set fire to the waste. This attracted the attention of Engineer Winny, who put on the airbrakes and reversed his engine. The train did not stop, however, until the pilot of the engine was on top of a tie that lay across the rails. Had the train been going at any speed it would have been wrecked and thrown down a 30 foot embankment. The trainmen think the ties were placed there by tramps who had not been permitted to ride free.—Exchange.

## The Richest Woman to Visit Us.

Senora Isadora de Consino, the richest woman in the world, is soon to visit this country. She is so rich that nobody knows just how much her possessions are worth. Her wealth is estimated to be at least \$100,000,000. The senora's property is in Chile. She inherited much of it from her father and brother, but her own shrewd instinct for business has served to add largely to the property. Among her possessions are many copper mines in Chile and Peru. Upward of 100 steamers and sailing vessels, the entire town of Lota in Chile, coal mines of incalculable value, farm lands, plantations, fruit ranches, vineyards and three palaces the like of which are not to be found outside the imagined glories of the Arabian Nights. The senora's father, Senor Goyenechea, began his journey toward wealth with the development of a silver mine at Copiapo, Chile. He then turned his attention to copper mining, and when he died he left his fortune to his son and daughter. A few years afterward the widow married Senor Consino, and it was his son who married Isadora. When mother, brother and husband died, Senora Consino became the sole heir of the combined wealth of all. She paid strict attention to the business of her estate, and now her income is about \$8,000,000 a year. The town of Lota, of which she owns every foot of ground, every house and other building, works for her daily with its 13,000 of population. One of her sumptuous palaces is at Lota, and in Santiago she has a white marble palace that cost \$2,000,000.—Exchange.

## Remarkable Surgical Operation.

Report is made of a most interesting surgical operation recently performed at Parma, Italy, by Professor Camillo Verdeli, in the presence of all the physicians of the Parmese hospital and with very satisfactory results. The operation was nothing less than the washing of a youth's heart, the first of the kind, the washing apparatus employed being one lately invented by Professor Riva. After making the necessary incision Professor Verdeli first cleaned the pericardium of the patient, a 12-year-old boy, of the pus which had there accumulated and then proceeded to wash the heart with a strong solution of soda bicarbonate. The attendant success was indicated by the fact that no further complication arose, and the boy was advancing to complete recovery.

## Propping the White House Floor.

The crowds at the White House have been so great since President McKinley's inauguration that it has been found necessary to strengthen the floors of the old mansion. Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., Commissioner of public buildings and grounds, who has charge of White House improvements, made a written report to the chief of engineers the other day, in which he said that the floors of the east and west ends of the reception corridor had been strengthened and that portable supports had been made for use under these floors and under the state dining room and the east room. This was done, he said, "to strengthen them when subjected to the increased weight imposed by the large crowds attending receptions."

## EASTERN TOURS



Low Rates for Vacation Trips and Outings Along the Ocean.

ROUND TRIP FROM LIMA, ONLY \$12. General excursions to the seashore at exceptional low rates will be inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Lines this summer, offering grand opportunities for delightful outings along the most popular ocean resorts of the continent. This announcement will be of news to persons who may desire to enjoy their vacation at the seaside. They may visit Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Ocean City, Long Beach, New Jersey, or Wildwood at very low fare, round trip tickets to either resort being obtainable at the same rate.

The first excursion will be run Thursday, July 15th, followed by a second four weeks later, Thursday, August 12th. Round trip rates to either Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Ocean City, Long Beach, New Jersey, or Wildwood at very low fare, round trip tickets to either resort being obtainable at the same rate. For three excursions train No. 6, leaving Lima at 8:30 p.m., will have sleeping cars that will be carried through Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to Atlantic City, enabling excursionists to make the trip without changing cars. Excursion tickets will also be good on all trains except the Pennsylvania Limited, July 15th and August 12th. Through trains over the Pennsylvania Lines have sleeping and dining cars and Pullman Standard coaches to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Between Philadelphia and the seashore, parlor car and coach trains run at frequent intervals. Uniformed attendants meet trains at Pittsburgh Union Station and Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and assist passengers to transfer from one train to another. The return limit will cover twelve days including date of sale, which will be ample for customers' "ten days' vacation." For further detailed information, apply to F. A. Bancher, Ticket Agent, Lima, or address O. L. Kinnick, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O., for particulars. Full description of resorts to which excursion tickets will be sold, with list of hotels and boarding houses at each will be furnished upon application.



Excursions via C., H. & D. R. Co.

## Home Seekers to the South.

On July 5, 19 and 26, and August 2, 13 and 17 the C., H. & D. will sell excursion tickets at one fare, plus 25c, good to return in 31 days.

On August 2, 19 and 26 the C., H. & D. railway will sell excursion tickets at \$12.50 for the round trip; good to return until the 15th.

On account G & R, the C., H. & D. will sell tickets at \$5.00, on August 11, 23 and 27; good to return 2 until the 31st.

On August 9, 16 and 23 the C., H. & D. R. will sell excursion tickets at one fare; good to return until the 15th, inclusive.

On account of State Fair, the C., H. & D. R. will sell round trip tickets at \$5.00, August 20 and 31 and September 1, 5 and 8; return September 14th.

Excursion to Bethany Park, Indiana, via C., H. & D. R.

Agents of the C., H. & D. R. will sell excursion tickets to Bethany Park, Indiana, on July 25th to August 15th, at one fare for the round trip, account Bethany Park assembly. Tickets will be good returning until August 15th.

Nashville, Tenn.

Via C., H. & D. R. The C., H. & D. are now selling tickets to Nashville at very low rates, as follows:

Tickets good to return until Nov. 7th. \$18.45; tickets good to return until 20 day from date, \$22.65; tickets good to return until 30 day from date, \$26.85. The 19 day tickets are on sale Tuesday and Thursday of each week. Others on sale daily.

Niagara falls and return and to all other eastern resorts at very low rates.

Sunday rates on the C., H. & D. R. will be one fare for the round trip to all points.

H. J. McGUIRE, Ticket Agent.

## At the Woman's Club.

"We are to have a set programme for our next meeting, are we not?" one of the members inquired of the secretary.

"We are."

"Who will speak?"

"Dear me!" exclaimed the secretary, "how do you suppose anyone can tell that unless they get started?"—Chicago Post.

## Mother Almost Worn Out—Hands Colic Cure Gave Instant Relief.

BELL BROOK, O., March 25, '96.—Dr. Hand—"I received your sample bottle of Colic Cure and was never so glad in my life. My baby had the wind colic ever since she was born and I was almost worn out. I gave her a dose without my husband's knowledge and it gave her instant relief, and she has not been the least trouble since I gave her the first dose. I would not be without it for anything. I will recommend your Colic Cure to every mother. Mrs. J. C. Wade." Sold by all druggists, 25c.

## Discrimination.

"I wonder how much Willie Gigg's pays for board at the seashore?" said Maude.

"You certainly always were careless about your language," said Mamie. "You mean you wonder how much they charge for board where Willie is staying."—Washington Star.

## Blood Humors.

Whether itching, burning, pimply or blotchy; whether simple or chronic, are relieved and may be cured by the use of Carter's Herbal Ointment, the heat alive for skin diseases. Small doses of Carter's Cascara Cordia should be given to clear out the system and purify the blood. These remedies are sold for 25 cents. For sale by Wm. M. Melville and Howard B. Hoyer.







**A DOLLAR SAYING EVENT****Shirt Waists**

Comments here to-day as soon as the store opens. All our waists have been sorted into four lots and the prices will be as follows:

All waists on table No. 1 (Worth up to 75 cents) **85c.**  
All waists on table No. 2 (Worth up to \$1.25) **79c.**  
All waists on table No. 3 (Worth up to \$1.75) **98c.**  
All waists on table No. 4 (regardless of former price) **\$1.48.**

It is needless for us to say much about the goods, for seeing means buying, so all we ask is that you attend the sale. The prices will make selling easy for us.

**The McElhiney Thomson Dry Goods Co.,**  
Stores 233, 235 North Main St., Lima, O.

**A Record Breaking Wash Goods Sale.**

All the season we have been telling you that wash goods were never cheaper, and it was a fact, for we made some very fortunate purchases, and were able to name some astonishingly low prices. Now prices have gone still lower, for we are ready to clean up our wash goods stock for the season. Many of the prices mean a lot to us, and on some do we do better than come out even. If you do not pay more than five cents a yard it will buy a dainty fabric which ordinarily retails at ten cents, and all other prices will obtain equally desirable values.

**The McElhiney Thomson Dry Goods Co.,**  
Stores 233, 235 N. Main St., Lima, O.

**It's High Time to Close out Women's Wash Goods.**

That's the reason for the prices we quote below. There's nothing about the suits which would be any excuse for quoting such a ridiculously low price. They are just as stylish as any suit made, and the reduction from the regular price is made simply to close them out.

All our regular \$5.00 Women's Linens and Wash Goods reduced to

**\$2.98.**

SALE STARTS TO-DAY.

**The McElhiney Thomson Dry Goods Co.,**  
Stores, 233-235 N. Main St., Lima, O.

**Our Mid-Summer Clearance Sale.**

It should be enough, however, with the prices we quote below, to interest you in the event, and bring you to the store. If it does that we are satisfied. We'll trust to your values to make sales if people find out about them. That's fair, isn't it? Just a simple invitation to come and investigate. If the prices are lower than you would have to pay elsewhere for the same goods—buy; if not, don't. We know what you will do.

Table Linens at a reduction of 25 per cent.  
Ladies' Muslin Underwear at one-third off from regular price.  
Embroideries at a Big Price Reduction.  
Lace Curtains at one-fourth off the usual selling price.  
Colored Novelty Dress Goods at a reduction of 25 per cent.  
Silks at a Big Discount. Our entire stock of silks placed at your disposal at a reduction of one-fourth off the usual selling price.  
All Tailor-made Skirts at 25 per cent discount.  
All Ladies' Tailor-made Suits at 33 1/3 per cent reduction—one-third off.

**The McElhiney Thomson Dry Goods Co.,**  
Stores, 233-235 N. Main St., Lima, O.

**THE BARBER PEOPLE**

Begin Mandamus Proceedings Against the City

**TO SECURE THE CONTRACT**

For the Paving of West Market Street with Pitch Lake Asphalt—Litigation Will Probably Stay Paving for this Season.

The city of Lima seems destined to secure no public improvement of any importance without the discouraging interruptions and delays occasioned by litigation in the courts. A few weeks ago the city sought to purchase another step in the ladder of progress by the issuance of \$68,000 worth of bonds, by which the C. H. & D. and Detroit & Lima Northern railroad bonds might be secured for and maintained in this city. This movement to further the interests of the citizens was soon rudely interrupted by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., which sought in United States court to enjoin the city from issuing the bonds. While this case may yet be compromised, it is still pending in court, the D. & L. N. shops are awaiting a location and individual citizens are by their liberal donations paying for the retention and rebuilding of the C. H. & D. shops. More recently the city, acting in accordance with a petition from the owners of a majority of the property abutting on west Market street, decided to improve that street by paving it from Elizabeth street to Cole street with asphalt. Competition was admitted and sealed bids were received, and as was desired by a majority of the property owners on the street and almost unanimously by the citizens at large, the city council at its regular meeting last Monday night awarded the contract for the proposed improvement to the lowest bidder, the Columbia Construction Co., of Syracuse, N. Y. Now this proceeding has in its turn been interrupted by another corporation, the Barber Asphalt Co., which, though the bid aggregates nearly \$10,000 more than the Columbia Construction Co., seeks by a mandamus proceeding in the court of common pleas, to compel the city council to award the contract to them and thus do what that municipal body believes to be injudicious.

The Barber Asphalt Company began its mandamus proceedings in common pleas court last evening. The petition was prepared by attorneys Richie and Wheeler & Brice, who are retained by the Barber Co., and the allegations contained in the document are sworn to by Harry Langan, as the local agent for the plaintiff company. The petition alleges two different causes of action, the first of which is based upon the claim that the bid of the Columbia Construction Company was irregular, and the second that the Dundonald or Trinidad land asphalt, upon which the Columbia Company bid, is not as good as the Trinidad pitch lake asphalt. The latter in the petition states that the plans and specifications adopted by the defendants in this action, namely, the city council, provided that the material to be used in the construction of the proposed west Market street improvement should be Trinidad pitch lake asphalt or asphalt of a quality equally as good or better as shown by the usual tests and satisfactory use; and that in order to fully determine the relative value of the asphalt offered, each bidder should submit a piece of the surface of said asphalt proposed to be used by him, at least one foot square, which should have been taken from some street where the said asphalt had been in actual use and had withstood the action of the elements at least two years in a climate similar to that of this city. The petitioner claims that the Barber Asphalt Co. complied with all requirements of the plans and specifications and agreed to pave the street with Trinidad pitch lake asphalt for the sum of \$61,862.30 and guarantee the pavement for a period of five

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

**North Pole Finally Reached.**

Carrier pigeons have been captured bearing the inscription, "142 W," indicating that the sender, Prof. Andree had crossed the north pole and landed in North America. It is supposed he made fast to the pole with his grappling hook, but was driven off by the intense cold. He says the cold reminded him continually of Harley's soda water, being about the same temperature.

**Ladies' Linen Collars.**

This morning we received a shipment of ladies' all-linen collars, the same goods that sold early in the season for 15c each. Price on this lot only

5c EACH.

Sizes—13, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/2 and 15. All good styles.

CARROLL &amp; COONEY.

**Recital**

Hover Auditorium to-night. Cars run every few minutes.

**Free Turtle Soup**

at the Earl House bar, Saturday evening.

**DISCHARGED.**

Evidence Fails to Substantiate the Charge Against

**THE UNDERWOOD BOY.**

Preliminary Hearing of the Case Concluded in Justice Mowen's Court this Morning—The News in Police Affairs.

Harris Underwood, the young colored boy who was arrested by policemen McCoy and Smalley several days ago, upon a complaint made by the father of thirteen-year-old Lena Alberding, of Solerville, who charged the boy with having assaulted the little girl, with criminal intent, was discharged by justice Mowen at the conclusion of the preliminary hearing of the case this morning.

The preliminary hearing was commenced yesterday afternoon, and the principal witnesses for the prosecution were the girl and Mrs. Vena, wife of ex-policeman Vena. The girl was placed on the stand yesterday afternoon and recalled this morning, and her two stories concerning the boy and his behavior toward her did not agree, she making some admissions this morning that were in the defendant's favor. Mrs. Vena's testimony did not corroborate the girl's statement, because she claimed that the girl made certain statements to her that the girl herself failed to testify to. The concluding evidence was taken about 9 o'clock this morning and justice Mowen then dismissed the case and discharged the defendant, he considering the evidence insufficient to justify or substantiate the charges.

**STOLEN WIRE FOUND.**

The police unearthed last evening at a junk shop located in the old mill near the P. Ft. W. & O. and Union street a large amount of heavy copper wire, a portion of which has been identified by manager Ed Townsend, of the Electric Light Company as property that was recently missed from the electric light station.

The junk shop is conducted by two men who recently located here, and the one questioned seemed rather hazy as to the identity of the party who sold the wire. The police are making an investigation, and some arrests are likely to follow.

**SQUEEZED**

Between a Car and an Iron Post at the Street Car Barn.

Night Foreman Frantz Had His Right Arm and Collar Bone Fractured Last Evening.

Albert Frantz, a night man in the street railway barn, was painfully and possibly seriously injured last evening about 7 o'clock. The men in the barn were shifting the cars from one track to the other. Between the two south tracks stands two posts that are supports to the roof. The posts stand close to the tracks and are only about six inches from a car standing on the track. Frantz was standing talking to manager Currie and stepped out to board a car that was being moved. He stepped out to the steps of the car as it approached the post and was caught between the post and the moving car. The body was twisted and squeezed between the two. Manager Currie yelled to the motorman, who reversed the car. Frantz was injured so he could not stand alone, and asked someone to catch him so as to keep him from falling into the pit between the tracks. He was badly injured and Grojean's ambulance was called and took him to his home, at 127 West Haller-street.

Dr. Vail was summoned, and upon examination found the injured man had his right arm and collar bone fractured and his body badly bruised and he suffered greatly.

**GOLDEN EAGLES**

Visited Harrod Castle and Installed Officers Last Night.

Last night was a very enjoyable time for a number of Golden Eagle knights, who drove to Harrod to visit Harrod Castle and install their officers for the ensuing term. They are as follows: The supreme vice chief of the order and grand master of records of Ohio, Hon. E. V. Moore, of Sidney; grand chief of Ohio, Judge N. M. Wolfe, of Mansfield; district grand chief, W. M. Miller; representative of Wayne Castle, D. S. Custerbender; past chiefs, Ira D. Lawrence, S. O. French, Wm. Tomlinson, L. W. C. Duvel, A. H. Deck, Andrew Herring, and Sir Knights—Hersh, J. L. Harman and G. N. Shaffer, of this city. The officers of Harrod Castle are as follows: Past chief, Dr. Dersh; noble chief, Bert Leatherman; vice chief, John Funk; first guardman, I. N. Hodges; second guardman, Noah Holman; worthy chamberlain, W. O. Lawrence; worthy bard, H. N. Shockey; representative, Dr. Dersh; alternate, W. O. Bodell.

**Choice Fresh Meats.**

dried beef and cooked ham of all kinds at Kiesel's.

0 2t

**Cars Run**

every few minutes to recital at Hover Auditorium to-night.

**ANOTHER BIG WELL**

Drilled in in the New Home Field This Morning

**BY KING, AIKEN & JONES.**

An Anderson Firm Strikes a Big Gusher in the New Alexandria Field—What is Going on in the Lima Field—The Market.

King, Aiken & Jones reached the sand in their well on the Fox farm, in the new Home field, this morning, and the well filled rapidly with the precious amber fluid. Operations were abandoned temporarily to allow the tankage preparations.

The Fox farm adjoins the Fred Oen lease, upon which the Ohio Oil Co. has three good wells, and the new well promises to be one of the best in the field.

**ANOTHER BIG OIL WELL.**

Thomas and Horace Stillwell, of Anderson, Ind., opened another great oil well in the new Indiana field early Tuesday morning. It was shot about midnight, and by noon Wednesday it had filled a 350-barrel tank, and another was filled by 10 o'clock that night. It is gaining rather than decreasing. Though the runs thus far have been in excess of 500 barrels, the owners place it safely at 400 barrels. It was so strong yesterday that the pipe leading from one tank to another, though a two-inch main, was too small, and the oil was backing up and spraying over the top of the first tank. Another two-inch pipe had to be put in. Instead of showing a steady down the flow is increasing, and many oil men are of the opinion that it will run 800 barrels before it stops. This is the second well drilled in by these young men. The first is running about 35 barrels. Both are in the heart of Alexandria. The new well coming in so soon after the great Barnes & McDonald find last week has added to the excitement and leasing is continuing. About a dozen new wells are due to come in this week. They are well scattered, and will serve to still further locate the field. Many new contracts are being let.

**IN THE LIMA FIELD.**

Aiken & Co. have completed a well which is No. 5, on the Keith farm, in section 6, Amanda township, Allen county, and it is reported to be showing light.

G. A. Foreman's well No. 1, on the Perkins farm, in section 30, same township, started at half a hundred barrels.

Aiken & McCormick's well on the Whirl farm, in section 14, same township, proved a duster.

Brosen Bros. suffered the same fate in well No. 3, on the Cochran farm, in section 10, same township, as it was a duster.

The Ohio Oil Company's well No. 3, on the Breza farm, in section 10, Shawnee township, same county, started at 65 barrels.

Morrison Oil Company's No. 3, on the Bowsher farm, in section 15, same township, is good for 10 barrels.

The Ohio Oil Company's No. 3, on the Miller farm, in section 9, German township, is good for 10 barrels.

**THE MARKET.**

North Lima..... 46  
South Lima..... 45  
Indiana..... 43  
Pennsylvania..... 75

**"SNAPPER" GARRISON**

Will Give a Performance at the L. C. C. Track this Evening.

Meeting of Committee on Decorations and Illuminations for the Carnival Held Last Night.

"Snapper" Garrison, the great bicyclist, who is in the city and has consented to contribute to the programme at the Lima Cycling Club track this evening by giving a performance of some of his most clever tricks:

**SPRING STREET CARNIVAL.**

A meeting of the committee on illuminations and decorations for the coming carnival was held last night in the office of Dr. Kahle and the following distribution of the members made. Each property owner will be visited personally and a request made that suitable decorations adorn the residences. The assignments are as follows:

Jameson avenue to Collet street, F. A. Holland, O. B. Selfridge; Collet to Baxter, Frank Morris, Amos Young; Baxter to Metcalf, north side, L. H. Kibby, W. C. Sprague, south side, A. W. Kahle, John Boese; Metcalf to Pierce, north side, O. H. Cole, Girard Scott; south side, W. F. Hoyer, A. Watson; Pierce to Main, north side, Joe Daller, Capt. Dobbin; south side, J. C. Musser, John Finley.

**Ladies' Linen Collars.**

This morning we received a shipment of ladies' all-linen collars, the same goods that sold early in the season for 15c each. Price on this lot only

5c EACH.

Sizes—13, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/2 and 15. All good styles.

CARROLL &amp; COONEY.

**Some of Lima's Best**

talent Hover Auditorium to-night.

**FOR ALASKA.**

Berney Layton to Visit the New Gold Field.

**MAY BRING A BIG FORTUNE**

When He Returns From the Queen's Possessions—Senator Foraker's Son Will Accompany Him on the Trip.

Berney Layton is going to Alaska, and the chances are ten to one that if he plays the Klondyke gold field he will come out a big winner. A telegram from Washington says:

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A delightful vacation trip is that to be taken immediately after congress adjourns by Senator Foraker, senator Foraker's son and private secretary; Bernard W. Layton, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and his brother, O. A. Layton, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, and M. W. Blumenberg, one of the official reporters of debates in the senate.

They will leave Cleveland on Wednesday, July 28th, and go to Duluth; thence by the Northern Pacific to Seattle, stopping over at the Yellowstone National Park for five days.

August 12th they will sail from Seattle on the steamer Queen of Alaska. They are not going to hunt for gold; in fact their trip was planned long before the Klondyke mines, with the fabulous wealth attributed thereto, were heard of. They will be in Alaska fifteen days, but in all that time they will sleep on the Queen, returning on her to Seattle.

**UNLUCKY THIRTEEN.**

Lima Club Defeated by the Urbana Team Yesterday.

Greatest Game Ever Witnessed on the Urbana Grounds—Lima Lost in the Thirteenth Inning.

The Lima club was defeated yesterday at Urbana by the latter city's club. It was a defeat, however, that caused no dishonor to be reflected upon the losing team, and, considering the fact that the Lima boys were playing on strange grounds and without friends to encourage them, they played winning ball. It was a beautiful game and one that is seldom ever seen played by amateur clubs. The people became greatly excited and the rooting for Urbana was something that could not but help win the game. The game was exciting and was filled with brilliant plays and phenomenal stops and catches. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood 2 to 2 and both sides were fighting like Trojans to win. In the first half of the tenth Urbana scored one more point, and it was believed that the game was won, but Lima in her half proved herself equal to her adversary and again tied the score. The next two innings, try their best, neither club was able to find counting territory, but the thirteenth inning was the unlucky one for Lima. Urbana scored one run, the Lima boys were unable to encircle the diamond, and the game was lost to the Champaign club.

Bresnahan pitched, and for thirteen innings had excellent control of the ball. Burt proved himself the idol of the day. He made every run. Lima made three double plays and a triple play, the latter play being the most brilliant one ever seen on the Urbana grounds.

This was the score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Urbana..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1-4

Lima..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-4

Batteries—Houghton and McAdams; Bresnahan and Bresnahan.

Double play—Lima, 3. Triple play—Lima.

Home run—Burt.

**The Beautiful**

piano to be used by Miss Ellis at recital this evening is furnished by Porter & Son.

**Do You Use It?**

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

**REV. BAUMGARDNER**

Conducted the Services Over the Remains of Joseph Goodlin.

The funeral services of Joseph Goodlin, who died from morphine poisoning Wednesday morning, were conducted by Rev. Baumgardner, of Grace M. E. Church, from the residence of the deceased's parents, 211 south Tanner street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

**Porter & Son**

have kindly put a fine Everett piano in the Auditorium for the recital this evening.

**Shirt Waists, 35c!**

Goods that were marked 69c and 75c are 25c to-day.

CARROLL &amp; COONEY.

**A Good**

supply of Fish at Kiesel's.

**WE GOT IT****Assignee Sale!****Another Large Stock of Shoes**

HAS BEEN BOUGHT AT

**50c on the Dollar!**

These goods will go on sale at GREAT BARGAIN PRICES at once. We will be able to offer every kind of a Shoe at LESS THAN COST of manufacture. Great assortment and superior qualities. Let everybody come and secure some of these wonderful "snaps" in footwear.

**THE HUB SHOE STORE.**

135 N. Main St., Lima, O.

... OUR ...

**A. E. NETTLETON****AND HEYWOOD****\$5.00 SHOES**

—REDUCED TO—

**\$3.50.****MICHAEL'S.**